

CHERN CLASS FORMULAS FOR G_2 SCHUBERT LOCI

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ABSTRACT. We define degeneracy loci for vector bundles with structure group G_2 , and give formulas for their cohomology (or Chow) classes in terms of the Chern classes of the bundles involved. When the base is a point, such formulas are part of the theory for rational homogeneous spaces developed by Bernstein–Gelfand–Gelfand and Demazure. This has been extended to the setting of general algebraic geometry by Giambelli–Thom–Porteous, Kempf–Laksov, and Fulton in classical types; the present work carries out the analogous program in type G_2 . We include explicit descriptions of the G_2 flag variety and its Schubert varieties, and several computations, including one that answers a question of W. Graham.

In appendices, we collect some facts from representation theory and compute the Chow rings of quadric bundles, correcting an error in [Ed-Gr].

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1. INTRODUCTION

Let V be an n -dimensional vector space. The *flag variety* $Fl(V)$ parametrizes all complete flags in V , i.e., saturated chains of subspaces $E_\bullet = (E_1 \subset E_2 \subset \cdots \subset E_n = V)$ (with $\dim E_i = i$). Fixing a flag F_\bullet allows one to define *Schubert varieties* in $Fl(V)$ as the loci of flags satisfying certain incidence conditions with F_\bullet ; there is one such Schubert variety for each permutation of $\{1, \dots, n\}$. This

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generalizes naturally to the case where V is a vector bundle and F_\bullet is a flag of subbundles. Here one has a *flag bundle* $\mathbf{Fl}(V)$ over the base variety, whose fibers are flag varieties, with *Schubert loci* defined similarly by incidence conditions. Formulas for the cohomology classes of these Schubert loci, as polynomials in the Chern classes of the bundles involved, include the classical Thom–Porteous–Giambelli and Kempf–Laksov formulas (see [Fu1]).

The above situation is “type A ,” in the sense that $Fl(V)$ is isomorphic to the homogeneous space SL_n/B (with B the subgroup of upper-triangular matrices). There are straightforward generalizations to the other classical types (B , C , D): here the vector bundle V is equipped with a symplectic or nondegenerate symmetric bilinear form, and the flags are required to be isotropic with respect to the given form. Schubert loci are defined as before, with one for each element of the corresponding Weyl group. The problem of finding formulas for their cohomology classes has been studied by Harris–Tu [Ha–Tu], Józefiak–Lascoux–Pragacz [Jó–La–Pr], and Fulton [Fu2, Fu3], among others.

One is naturally led to consider the analogous problem in the five remaining Lie types. In exceptional types, however, it is not so obvious how the Lie-theoretic geometry of G/B generalizes to the setting of vector bundles in algebraic geometry. The primary goal of this article is to carry this out for type G_2 .

To give a better idea of the difference between classical and exceptional types, let us describe the classical problem in slightly more detail. The flag bundles are the universal cases of general *degeneracy locus* problems in algebraic geometry. Specifically, let V be a vector bundle of rank n on a variety X , and let $\varphi : V \otimes V \rightarrow k$ be a symplectic or nondegenerate symmetric bilinear form (or the zero form). If E_\bullet and F_\bullet are general flags of isotropic subbundles of V , the problem is to find formulas in H^*X for the *degeneracy locus*

$$D_w = \{x \in X \mid \dim(F_p(x) \cap E_q(x)) \geq r_w w_0(q, p)\},$$

in terms of the Chern classes of the line bundles E_q/E_{q-1} and F_p/F_{p-1} , for all p and q . (Here w is an element of the Weyl group, considered as a permutation via an embedding in the symmetric group S_n ; w_0 is the longest element, corresponding to the permutation $n \ n-1 \ \cdots \ 1$; and $r_w(q, p) = \#\{i \leq q \mid w(i) \leq p\}$ is a nonnegative integer depending on w , p , and q .) Such formulas have a wide range of applications: for example, they appear in the theory of special divisors and variation of Hodge structure on curves in algebraic geometry [Ha–Tu, Pa–Pr], and they are used to study singularities of smooth maps in differential geometry (work of Fehér and Rimányi, e.g., [Fe–Ri]). They are also of interest in combinatorics (e.g., work of Lascoux–Schützenberger, Fomin–Kirillov, Pragacz, Kresch–Tamvakis). See [Fu–Pr] for a more detailed account of the history.

In this article, we pose and solve the corresponding problem in type G_2 :

Let $V \rightarrow X$ be a vector bundle of rank 7, equipped with a nondegenerate alternating trilinear form $\gamma : \bigwedge^3 V \rightarrow L$, for a line bundle L . Let

E_\bullet and F_\bullet be general flags of γ -isotropic subbundles of V , and let

$$D_w = \{x \in X \mid \dim(F_p(x) \cap E_q(x)) \geq r_{ww_0}(q, p)\},$$

where w is an element of the Weyl group for G_2 (the dihedral group with 12 elements). Find a formula for $[D_w]$ in H^*X , in terms of the Chern classes of the bundles involved.

The meaning of “nondegenerate” and “ γ -isotropic” will be explained below (§§2.1–2.2), as will the precise definition of D_w (§2.5). In order to establish the relation between group theory and geometry, we give descriptions of the G_2 flag variety and its Schubert subvarieties which appear to be new, although they will not surprise the experts (§4, §A.4). This is done in such a way as to make the transition to flag bundles natural. We then give presentations of the cohomology rings of these flag bundles, including ones with integer coefficients (Theorem 5.4). Finally, we prove formulas for the classes of Schubert varieties in flag bundles (§6); the formulas themselves are given in [An1, Appendix D.2]. We also discuss alternative formulas, answer a question of William Graham about the integrality of a certain rational cohomology class, and prove a result giving restrictions on candidates for “ G_2 Schubert polynomials” (§7).

We also need a result on the integral cohomology of quadric bundles, which were studied in [Ed-Gr]. Appendix B corrects a small error in that article.

Various constructions of exceptional-type flag varieties have been given using techniques from algebra and representation theory; those appearing in [La-Ma], [Il-Ma], and [Ga] have a similar flavor to the one presented here. A key feature of our description is that the data parametrized by the G_2 flag variety naturally determine a *complete* flag in a 7-dimensional vector space, much as isotropic flags in classical types determine complete flags by taking orthogonal complements. The fundamental facts that make this work are Proposition 2.2 and its cousins, Corollary 3.12 and Propositions 3.15 and 3.16.

Formulas for degeneracy loci are closely related to Giambelli formulas for equivariant classes of Schubert varieties in the equivariant cohomology of the corresponding flag variety. We will usually use the language of degeneracy loci, but we discuss the connection with equivariant cohomology in §2.6. In brief, the two perspectives are equivalent when $\det V$ and L are trivial line bundles.

Another notion of degeneracy loci is often useful, where one is given a map of vector bundles $\varphi : E \rightarrow F$ on X , possibly possessing some kind of symmetry, and one is interested in the locus where φ drops rank. This is the situation considered in [Ha-Tu], for example, with $F = E^*$ and symmetric or skew-symmetric maps. We investigate the G_2 analogue of this problem in [An2].

When the base X is a point, so V is a vector space and the flag bundle is just the flag variety G/B , most of the results have been known for some time; essentially everything can be done using the general tools of Lie theory. For example, a presentation of $H^*(G/B, \mathbb{Z})$ was given by Bott and Samelson [Bo-Sa], and (different) formulas for Schubert classes in $H^*(G/B, \mathbb{Q})$ appear in [BGG]. Since this article also aims to present a concrete, unified perspective on the G_2 flag variety, accessible to general algebraic geometers, we wish to emphasize

geometry over Lie theory: we are describing a geometric situation from which type- G_2 groups arise naturally. Reflecting this perspective, we postpone the Lie- and representation-theoretic arguments to Appendix A. We shall use some of the notation and results of this appendix throughout the article, though, so the reader less familiar with Lie theory is advised to skim at least §A.1, §A.3, and §A.5.

Notation and conventions. Unless otherwise indicated, the base field k will have characteristic not 2 and be algebraically closed (although a quadratic extension of the prime field usually suffices). When $\text{char}(k) = 2$, several of our definitions and results about forms and octonions break down. However, most of the other main results hold in arbitrary characteristic, including the description of the G_2 flag variety and its cohomology, the degeneracy locus formulas, and the parametrizations of Schubert cells; see [An1, Chapter 6] for details in characteristic 2.

Angle brackets denote the span of enclosed vectors: $\langle x, y, z \rangle := \text{span}\{x, y, z\}$.

For a vector bundle V on X and a point $x \in X$, $V(x)$ denotes the fiber over x . If $X \rightarrow Y$ is a morphism and V is a vector bundle on Y , we will often write V for the vector bundle pulled back to X . If V is a vector space and E is a subspace, $[E]$ denotes the corresponding point in an appropriate Grassmannian.

We generally use the notation and language of (singular) cohomology, but this should be read as Chow cohomology for ground fields other than \mathbb{C} . (Since the varieties whose cohomology we compute are rational homogeneous spaces or fibered in homogeneous spaces, the distinction is not significant.)

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2. OVERVIEW

We begin with an overview of our description of the G_2 flag variety and statements of the main results. Proofs and details are given in later sections.

2.1. Compatible forms. Let V be a k -vector space. Let β be a nondegenerate symmetric bilinear form on V , and let γ be an alternating trilinear form, i.e., $\gamma : \bigwedge^3 V \rightarrow k$. Write $v \mapsto v^\dagger$ for the isomorphism $V \rightarrow V^*$ defined by β , and $\varphi \mapsto \varphi^\dagger$ for the inverse map $V^* \rightarrow V$. (Explicitly, these are defined by $v^\dagger(u) = \beta(v, u)$ and $\varphi(u) = (\varphi^\dagger, u)$ for any $u \in V$.) Our constructions are based on the following definitions:

Definition 2.1. Call the forms γ and β **compatible** if

$$(2.1) \quad 2\gamma(u, v, \gamma(u, v, \cdot)^\dagger) = \beta(u, u)\beta(v, v) - \beta(u, v)^2$$

for all $u, v \in V$. An alternating trilinear form $\gamma : \bigwedge^3 V \rightarrow k$ is **nondegenerate** if there exists a compatible nondegenerate symmetric bilinear form on V .

The meaning of the strange-looking relation (2.1) will be explained in §3; see Proposition 3.3. (The factor of 2 is due to our convention that a quadratic norm and corresponding bilinear form are related by $\beta(u, u) = 2N(u)$.) A pair of compatible forms is equivalent to a composition algebra structure on $k \oplus V$ (see §3). Since a composition algebra must have dimension 1, 2, 4, or 8 over k (by Hurwitz's theorem), it follows that nondegenerate trilinear forms exist only when V has dimension 1, 3, or 7. In each case, there is an open dense $GL(V)$ -orbit in $\bigwedge^3 V^*$ consisting of nondegenerate forms. When $\dim V = 1$, the only alternating trilinear form is zero, and any nonzero bilinear form is compatible with it. When $\dim V = 3$, an alternating trilinear form is a scalar multiple of the determinant, and given a nondegenerate bilinear form, it is easy to show that there is a unique compatible trilinear form up to sign.

When $\dim V = 7$, it is less obvious that $\bigwedge^3 V^*$ has an open $GL(V)$ -orbit, especially if $\text{char}(k) = 3$, but it is still true (Proposition A.1). The choice of γ determines β uniquely up to scalar — in fact, up to a cube root of unity (see Proposition A.3).

Associated to any alternating trilinear form γ on a seven-dimensional vector space V , there is a canonical map $B_\gamma : \text{Sym}^2 V \rightarrow \bigwedge^7 V^*$, determining (up to scalar) a bilinear form β_γ . We will give the formula for $\text{char}(k) \neq 3$ here. Following Bryant [Br], we define B_γ by

$$(2.2) \quad B_\gamma(u, v) = -\frac{1}{3}\gamma(u, \cdot, \cdot) \wedge \gamma(v, \cdot, \cdot) \wedge \gamma,$$

where $\gamma(u, \cdot, \cdot) : \bigwedge^2 V \rightarrow k$ is obtained by contracting γ with u . Choosing an isomorphism $\bigwedge^7 V^* \cong k$ yields a symmetric bilinear form β_γ . If β_γ is nondegenerate, then a scalar multiple of it is compatible with the trilinear form γ ; thus γ is nondegenerate if and only if β_γ is nondegenerate. The form β_γ is defined in characteristic 3, as well, and the statement still holds (see Lemma 3.9 and its proof).

2.2. Isotropic spaces. For the rest of this section, assume $\dim V = 7$. Given a nondegenerate trilinear form γ on V , say a subspace F of dimension at least 2 is γ -**isotropic** if $\gamma(u, v, \cdot) \equiv 0$ for all $u, v \in F$. (That is, the map $F \otimes F \rightarrow V^*$ induced by γ is zero.) Say a vector or a 1-dimensional subspace is γ -isotropic if it is contained in a 2-dimensional γ -isotropic space. If β is a compatible bilinear form, every γ -isotropic subspace is also β -isotropic (Lemma 3.5); as usual, this means β restricts to zero on L . Since β is nondegenerate, a maximal β -isotropic subspace has dimension 3.

Proposition 2.2. *For any (nonzero) isotropic vector $u \in V$, the space*

$$E_u = \{v \mid \langle u, v \rangle \text{ is } \gamma\text{-isotropic}\}$$

is three-dimensional and β -isotropic. Moreover, every two-dimensional γ -isotropic subspace of E_u contains u .

The proof is given at the end of §3.2. The proposition implies that a maximal γ -isotropic subspace has dimension 2, and motivates the central definition:

Definition 2.3. A γ -isotropic flag (or G_2 flag) in V is a chain

$$F_1 \subset F_2 \subset V$$

of γ -isotropic subspaces, of dimensions 1 and 2. The variety parametrizing γ -isotropic flags is called the γ -isotropic flag variety (or G_2 flag variety), and denoted $Fl_\gamma(V)$.

The γ -isotropic flag variety is a smooth, six-dimensional projective variety (Proposition 4.1). See §A.4 for its description as a homogeneous space.

Proposition 2.2 shows that a γ -isotropic flag has a unique extension to a complete flag in V : set $F_3 = E_u$ for u spanning F_1 , and let F_{7-i} be the orthogonal space F_i^\perp , with respect to a compatible form β . (Since a compatible form is unique up to scalar, this is independent of the choice of β .) This defines a closed immersion $Fl_\gamma(V) \hookrightarrow Fl_\beta(V) \subset Fl(V)$, where $Fl_\beta(V)$ and $Fl(V)$ are the (classical) type B and type A flag varieties, respectively.

From the definition, there is a tautological sequence of vector bundles on $Fl_\gamma(V)$,

$$S_1 \subset S_2 \subset V,$$

and this extends to a **complete γ -isotropic flag** of bundles

$$S_1 \subset S_2 \subset S_3 \subset S_4 \subset S_5 \subset S_6 \subset V$$

by the proposition. Similarly, there are universal quotient bundles $Q_i = V/S_{7-i}$.

2.3. Bundles. Now let $V \rightarrow X$ be a vector bundle of rank 7, and let L be a line bundle on X . An alternating trilinear form $\gamma : \bigwedge^3 V \rightarrow L$ is **nondegenerate** if it is locally nondegenerate on fibers. Equivalently, we may define the Bryant form $B_\gamma : \text{Sym}^2 V \rightarrow \det V^* \otimes L^{\otimes 3}$ by Equation (2.2), and γ is nondegenerate if and only if B_γ is (so B_γ defines an isomorphism $V \cong V^* \otimes \det V^* \otimes L^{\otimes 3}$).

A subbundle F of V is **γ -isotropic** if each fiber $F(x)$ is γ -isotropic in $V(x)$; for F of rank 2, this is equivalent to requiring that the induced map $F \otimes F \rightarrow V^* \otimes L$ be zero. If $F_1 \subset V$ is γ -isotropic, the bundle $E_{F_1} = \ker(V \rightarrow F_1^* \otimes V^* \otimes L)$ has rank 3 and is isotropic for B_γ . (If u is a vector in a fiber $F_1(x)$, then $E_{F_1}(x) = E_u$, in the notation of §2.2.)

Given a nondegenerate form γ on V , there is a **γ -isotropic flag bundle** $\mathbf{Fl}_\gamma(V) \rightarrow X$, with fibers $Fl_\gamma(V(x))$. This comes with universal γ -isotropic subbundles S_i and quotient bundles Q_i , as before.

2.4. Chern class formulas. In the setup of §2.3, one has Schubert loci $\Omega_w \subseteq \mathbf{Fl}_\gamma(V)$ indexed by the Weyl group. There is an embedding of $W = W(G_2)$ in the symmetric group S_7 such that the permutation corresponding to $w \in W$ is determined by its first two values. We identify w with this pair of integers, so $w = w(1)w(2)$; see §A.3 for more on the Weyl group. As in classical types, we set

$$(2.3) \quad r_w(q, p) = \#\{i \leq q \mid w(i) \leq p\}.$$

Given a fixed γ -isotropic flag F_\bullet on X , the Schubert loci are defined by

$$\Omega_w = \{x \in \mathbf{FL}_\gamma(V) \mid \text{rk}(F_p \rightarrow Q_q) \leq r_w(q, p) \text{ for } 1 \leq p \leq 7, 1 \leq q \leq 2\}.$$

These are locally trivial fiber bundles, whose fibers are Schubert varieties in $Fl_\gamma(V(x))$.

The G_2 **divided difference operators** ∂_s and ∂_t act on $\Lambda[x_1, x_2]$, for any ring Λ , by

$$(2.4) \quad \partial_s(f) = \frac{f(x_1, x_2) - f(x_2, x_1)}{x_1 - x_2};$$

$$(2.5) \quad \partial_t(f) = \frac{f(x_1, x_2) - f(x_1, x_1 - x_2)}{-x_1 + 2x_2}.$$

If $w \in W$ has reduced word $w = s_1 \cdot s_2 \cdots s_\ell$ (where s_i is the simple reflection s or t), then define ∂_w to be the composition $\partial_{s_1} \circ \cdots \circ \partial_{s_\ell}$. This is independent of the choice of word; see §A.5. (As mentioned in §A.3, each $w \in W(G_2)$ has a unique reduced word, with the exception of w_0 , so independence of choice is actually lack of choice in this case.) These formulas also define operators on $H^*\mathbf{FL}_\gamma(V)$. (See §6.)

Let V be a vector bundle of rank 7 on X equipped with a nondegenerate form $\gamma : \bigwedge^3 V \rightarrow k_X$, and assume $\det V$ is trivial. Let $F_1 \subset F_2 \subset \cdots \subset V$ be a complete γ -isotropic flag in V . Set $y_1 = c_1(F_1)$, $y_2 = c_1(F_2/F_1)$. Let $\mathbf{FL}_\gamma(V) \rightarrow X$ be the flag bundle, and set $x_1 = -c_1(S_1)$ and $x_2 = -c_1(S_2/S_1)$, where $S_1 \subset S_2 \subset V$ are the tautological bundles.

Theorem 2.4. *We have*

$$[\Omega_w] = P_w(x; y),$$

where $P_w = \partial_{w_0 w^{-1}} P_{w_0}$, and

$$\begin{aligned} P_{w_0}(x; y) &= \frac{1}{2}(x_1^3 - 2x_1^2 y_1 + x_1 y_1^2 - x_1 y_2^2 + x_1 y_1 y_2 - y_1^2 y_2 + y_1 y_2^2) \\ &\quad \times (x_1^2 + x_1 y_1 + y_1 y_2 - y_2^2)(x_2 - x_1 - y_2). \end{aligned}$$

in $H^*(\mathbf{FL}_\gamma(V), \mathbb{Z})$. (Here w_0 is the longest element of the Weyl group.)

The proof is given in §6, along with a discussion of alternative formulas, including ones where γ takes values in $M^{\otimes 3}$ for an arbitrary line bundle M .

2.5. Degeneracy loci. Returning to the problem posed in the introduction, let V be a rank 7 vector bundle on a variety X , with nondegenerate form γ and two (complete) γ -isotropic flags of subbundles F_\bullet and E_\bullet . The first flag, F_\bullet , allows us to define Schubert loci in the flag bundle $\mathbf{FL}_\gamma(V)$ as in §2.4. The second flag, E_\bullet , determines a section s of $\mathbf{FL}_\gamma(V) \rightarrow X$, and we define degeneracy loci as scheme-theoretic inverse images under s :

$$D_w = s^{-1} \Omega_w \subset X.$$

When X is Cohen-Macaulay and D_w has expected codimension (equal to the length of w ; see §A.3), we have

$$(2.6) \quad [D_w] = s^*[\Omega_w] = P_w(x; y)$$

in H^*X , where $x_i = -c_1(E_i/E_{i-1})$ and $y_i = c_1(F_i/F_{i-1})$. More generally, this polynomial defines a class supported on D_w , even without assumptions on the singularities of X or the genericity of the flags F_\bullet and E_\bullet ; see [Fu1] or [Fu-Pr, App. A] for the intersection-theoretic details.

2.6. Equivariant cohomology. Now return to the case where V is a 7-dimensional vector space. One can choose a basis f_1, \dots, f_7 such that $F_i = \langle f_1, \dots, f_i \rangle$ forms a complete γ -isotropic flag in V , and let $T = (k^*)^2$ act on $V \cong k^7$ by

$$(z_1, z_2) \mapsto \text{diag}(z_1, z_2, z_1 z_2^{-1}, 1, z_1^{-1} z_2, z_2^{-1}, z_1^{-1}).$$

Write t_1 and t_2 for the corresponding weights. Then T preserves γ and acts on $Fl_\gamma(V)$. The total equivariant Chern class of V is $c^T(V) = (1 - t_1^2)(1 - t_2^2)(1 - (t_1 - t_2)^2)$, so we have

$$H_T^*(Fl_\gamma(V), \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]) = \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}][x_1, x_2, t_1, t_2]/(r_2, r_4, r_6),$$

with the relations $r_{2i} = e_i(x_1^2, x_2^2, (x_1 - x_2)^2) - e_i(t_1^2, t_2^2, (t_1 - t_2)^2)$. A presentation with \mathbb{Z} coefficients can be deduced from Theorem 5.4; see Remark 5.5.

Theorem 2.4 yields an equivariant Giambelli formula:

$$[\Omega_w]^T = P_w(x; t) \quad \text{in } H_T^* Fl_\gamma.$$

In fact, this formula holds with integer coefficients: the Schubert classes form a basis for $H_T^*(Fl_\gamma, \mathbb{Z})$ over $\mathbb{Z}[t_1, t_2]$, so in particular there is no torsion, and $H_T^*(Fl_\gamma, \mathbb{Z})$ includes in $H_T^*(Fl_\gamma, \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}])$.

The equivariant geometry of Fl_γ is closely related to the degeneracy loci problem; we briefly describe the connection. In the setup of §2.5, assume V has trivial determinant and γ has values in the trivial bundle, so the structure group is $G = G_2$. The data of two γ -isotropic flags in V gives a map to the classifying space $BB \times_{BG} BB$, where $B \subset G$ is a Borel subgroup, and there are universal degeneracy loci Ω_w in this space. On the other hand, there is an isomorphism $BB \times_{BG} BB \cong EB \times^B (G/B)$, carrying Ω_w to $EB \times^B \Omega_w$. Since $H_T^*(Fl_\gamma) = H^*(EB \times^B (G/B))$, and $[\Omega_w]^T = [EB \times^B \Omega_w]$, a Giambelli formula for $[\Omega_w]^T$ is equivalent to a degeneracy locus formula for this situation. One may then use equivariant localization to verify a given formula; this is essentially the approach taken in [Gr2].

2.7. Other types. It is reasonable to hope for a similar degeneracy locus story in some of the remaining exceptional types. Groups of type F_4 and E_6 are closely related to *Albert algebras*, and bundle versions of these algebras have been defined and studied over some one-dimensional bases [Pu]. Concrete realizations of the flag varieties have been given for types F_4 [La-Ma], E_6 [Il-Ma], and E_7 [Ga]. Part of the challenge is to produce a complete flag from one of these

realizations, and this seems to become more difficult as the dimension of the minimal irreducible representation increases with respect to the rank.

3. OCTONIONS AND COMPATIBLE FORMS

Any description of G_2 geometry is bound to be related to *octonion algebras*, since the simple group of type G_2 may be realized as the automorphism group of an octonion algebra; see Proposition 3.2 below. For an entertaining and wide-ranging tour of the octonions (also known as the *Cayley numbers* or *octaves*), see [Ba].

The basic linear-algebraic data can be defined as in §2, without reference to octonions, but the octonionic description is equivalent and sometimes more concrete. In this section, we collect the basic facts about octonions that we will use, and establish their relationship with the notion of compatible forms introduced in §2.1. Most of the statements hold over an arbitrary field, but we will continue to assume k is algebraically closed of characteristic not 2.

While studying holonomy groups of Riemannian manifolds, Bryant proved several related facts about octonions and representations of (real forms of) G_2 . In particular, he gives a way of producing a compatible bilinear form associated to a given trilinear form; we will use a version of this construction for forms on vector bundles. See [Br] or [Ha] for a discussion of the role of G_2 in differential geometry.

As far as I am aware, the results in §§3.2–3.3 have not appeared in the literature in this form, although related ideas about trilinear forms on a 7-dimensional vector space can be found in [Br, §2].

3.1. Standard facts. Here we list some well-known facts about composition algebras, referring to [Sp-Ve, §1] for proofs of any non-obvious assertions.

Definition 3.1. A **composition algebra** is a k -vector space C with a nondegenerate quadratic norm $N : C \rightarrow k$ and an algebra structure $m : C \otimes C \rightarrow C$, with identity e , such that $N(uv) = N(u)N(v)$.

Denote by β' the symmetric bilinear form associated to N , defined by

$$\beta'(u, v) = N(u + v) - N(u) - N(v).$$

(Notice that $\beta'(u, u) = 2N(u)$.) Since $N(u) = N(eu) = N(e)N(u)$ for all $u \in C$, it follows that $N(e) = 1$ and $\beta'(e, e) = 2$.

The possible dimensions for C are 1, 2, 4, and 8. A composition algebra of dimension 4 is called a **quaternion algebra**, and one of dimension 8 is an **octonion algebra**; octonion algebras are neither associative nor commutative. If there is a nonzero vector $u \in C$ with $N(u) = 0$, then C is **split**. (Otherwise C is a normed division algebra.) Any two split composition algebras of the same dimension are isomorphic. Over an algebraically closed field, C is always split, so in this case there is only one composition algebra in each possible dimension, up to isomorphism.

Define **conjugation** on C by $\bar{u} = \beta'(u, e)e - u$. Every element $u \in C$ satisfies a quadratic **minimal equation**

$$(3.1) \quad u^2 - \beta'(u, e)u + N(u)e = 0,$$

so

$$(3.2) \quad u\bar{u} = \bar{u}u = N(u)e.$$

Write $V = e^\perp \subset C$ for the **imaginary subspace**. For $u \in V$, $\bar{u} = -u$, so $u^2 = -N(u)e$, that is, $N(u) = -\frac{1}{2}\beta'(u^2, e)$. For $u, v \in V$, we have

$$(3.3) \quad \begin{aligned} \beta'(u, v)e &= N(u+v)e - N(u)e - N(v)e \\ &= -uv - vu. \end{aligned}$$

Although C may not be associative, we always have $\bar{u}(uv) = (\bar{u}u)v = N(u)v$ and $(uv)\bar{v} = u(v\bar{v}) = N(v)u$ for any $u, v \in C$. Also, for $u, v, w \in C$ we have

$$(3.4) \quad \beta'(uv, w) = \beta'(v, \bar{u}w) = \beta'(u, w\bar{v}).$$

A nonzero element $u \in C$ is a **zerodivisor** if there is a nonzero v such that $uv = 0$. We have $0 = \bar{u}(uv) = (\bar{u}u)v = N(u)v$, so

$$(3.5) \quad u \text{ is a zerodivisor iff } N(u) = 0.$$

The relevance to G_2 geometry comes from the following:

Proposition 3.2 ([Sp-Ve, §2]). *Let C be an octonion algebra over any field k . Then the group $G = \text{Aut}(C)$ of algebra automorphisms of C is a simple group of type G_2 , defined over k . In fact, $G \subset SO(V, \beta) \subset SO(C, \beta')$, where $V = e^\perp$. If $\text{char}(k) \neq 2$, G acts irreducibly on V . \square*

3.2. Forms. The algebra structure on C corresponds to a trilinear form

$$\gamma' : C \otimes C \otimes C \rightarrow k,$$

using β' to identify C with C^* . Specifically, we have

$$(3.6) \quad \gamma'(u, v, w) = \beta'(uv, w).$$

Restricting γ' to V , we get an alternating form which we will denote by γ . (This follows from (3.4) and the fact that $\bar{u} = -u$ for $u \in V$.) Also, β' restricts to a nondegenerate form β on V , defining an isomorphism $V \rightarrow V^*$.

The multiplication map $m : C \otimes C \rightarrow C$, with $C = k \oplus V$, is characterized by

$$(3.7) \quad m(u, v) = -\frac{1}{2}\beta(u, v)e + \gamma(u, v, \cdot)^\dagger \quad \text{for } u, v \in V;$$

$$(3.8) \quad m(u, e) = m(e, u) = u \quad \text{for } u \in V;$$

$$(3.9) \quad m(e, e) = e.$$

Conversely, given a trilinear form $\gamma \in \bigwedge^3 V^*$ and a nondegenerate bilinear form $\beta \in \text{Sym}^2 V^*$, extend β orthogonally to $C = k \oplus V$ and define a multiplication m according to formulas (3.7)–(3.9) above.

Proposition 3.3. *This multiplication makes C into a composition algebra with norm $N(u) = \frac{1}{2}\beta'(u, u)$ if and only if γ and β are compatible, in the sense of Definition 2.1.*

Proof. This is a simple computation: For $u, v \in V$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} N(uv) &= \frac{1}{2}\beta'(uv, uv) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\beta'(-\frac{1}{2}\beta(u, v)e, -\frac{1}{2}\beta(u, v)e) + \frac{1}{2}\beta'(\gamma(u, v, \cdot)^\dagger, \gamma(u, v, \cdot)^\dagger) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}\beta(u, v)\beta(u, v) + \frac{1}{2}\gamma(u, v, \gamma(u, v, \cdot)^\dagger), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$N(u)N(v) = \frac{1}{4}\beta(u, u)\beta(v, v). \quad \square$$

Remark 3.4. Similar characterizations of octonionic multiplication have been given, usually in terms of a *cross product* on V . See [Br, §2] or [Ha, §6].

Lemma 3.5. *Suppose γ and β are compatible forms on V , defining a composition algebra structure on $C = k \oplus V$. Then $L \subset V$ is γ -isotropic iff $uv = 0$ in C for all $u, v \in L$. In particular, any γ -isotropic subspace is also β -isotropic.*

Proof. Let γ' and β' be the forms corresponding to the algebra structure. One implication is trivial: If $uv = 0$ for all $u, v \in L$, then $\beta'(uv, \cdot) = \gamma'(u, v, \cdot) \equiv 0$ on C , so $\gamma(u, v, \cdot) \equiv 0$ on V and L is γ -isotropic.

Conversely, suppose L is γ -isotropic. First we show L is β -isotropic. Given any $u \in L$, choose a nonzero $v \in u^\perp \cap L$. Since L is γ -isotropic, $\gamma(u, v, \cdot)^\dagger = 0$, so u and v are zerodivisors:

$$uv = -\frac{1}{2}\beta(u, v)e + \gamma(u, v, \cdot)^\dagger = 0.$$

Therefore $N(u) = N(v) = 0$, so N and β are zero on L . By (3.7), this also implies $uv = 0$ for all $u, v \in L$. \square

Finally, it will be convenient to use certain bases for C and V . We need a well-known lemma:

Lemma 3.6 ([Sp-Ve, (1.6.3)]). *There are elements $a, b, c \in C$ such that*

$$e, a, b, ab, c, ac, bc, (ab)c$$

*forms an orthogonal basis for C . Such a triple is called a **basic triple** for C .*

In fact, given any $a \in V = e^\perp$ with $N(a) = 1$, we can choose b and c so that a, b, c is an *orthonormal* basic triple; similarly, if a and b are orthonormal vectors generating a quaternion subalgebra, we can find c so that a, b, c is an orthonormal basic triple.

If a, b, c are an orthonormal basic triple, let $\{e_0 = e, e_1, \dots, e_7\}$ be the corresponding basis (in the same order as in Lemma 3.6). This is a **standard**

orthonormal basis for C . With respect to the basis $\{e_1, \dots, e_7\}$ for the imaginary octonions V , we have $\beta(e_p, e_q) = 2\delta_{pq}$, and

$$(3.10) \quad \gamma = 2(e_{123}^* + e_{257}^* - e_{167}^* - e_{145}^* - e_{246}^* - e_{347}^* - e_{356}^*),$$

where $e_{pqr}^* = e_p^* \wedge e_q^* \wedge e_r^*$. (Here e_p^* is the map $e_q \mapsto \delta_{pq}$.)

Remark 3.7. Note that for $p > 0$, $e_p^2 = -e$. This standard orthonormal basis is analogous to the standard basis “ $1, i, j, k$ ” for the quaternions. Conventions for defining the octonionic product in terms of a standard basis vary widely in the literature, though — Coxeter [Co, p. 562] calculates 480 possible variations! A choice of convention corresponds to a labelling and orientation of the Fano arrangement of 7 points and 7 lines; the one we use agrees with that of [Fu-Ha, p. 363]. (Coincidentally, our choice of γ very nearly agrees with the one used in [Br, §2]: there the signs of e_{347}^* and e_{356}^* are positive, and the common factor of 2 is absent.)

We will most often use a different basis. Define

$$(3.11) \quad \begin{aligned} f_1 &= \frac{1}{2}(e_1 + i e_2) \\ f_2 &= \frac{1}{2}(e_5 + i e_6) \\ f_3 &= \frac{1}{2}(e_4 + i e_7) \\ f_4 &= i e_3 \\ f_5 &= -\frac{1}{2}(e_4 - i e_7) \\ f_6 &= -\frac{1}{2}(e_5 - i e_6) \\ f_7 &= -\frac{1}{2}(e_1 - i e_2), \end{aligned}$$

and call this the **standard γ -isotropic basis** for V . (Here i is a fixed square root of -1 in k .) With respect to this basis, the bilinear form is given by

$$(3.12) \quad \begin{aligned} \beta(f_p, f_{8-q}) &= -\delta_{pq}, \text{ for } p \neq 4 \text{ or } q \neq 4; \\ \beta(f_4, f_4) &= -2. \end{aligned}$$

The trilinear form is given by

$$(3.13) \quad \gamma = f_{147}^* + f_{246}^* + f_{345}^* - f_{237}^* - f_{156}^*.$$

(As above, f_p^* denotes $f_q \mapsto \delta_{pq}$.)

Example 3.8. We can use the expression (3.13) to compute the octonionic product $f_2 f_3$. By (3.7)–(3.9), this is

$$\begin{aligned} f_2 f_3 &= -\frac{1}{2}\beta(f_2, f_3)e + \gamma(f_2, f_3, \cdot)^\dagger \\ &= \gamma(f_2, f_3, \cdot)^\dagger. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\gamma(f_2, f_3, f_j) = -\delta_{7,j} = \beta(f_1, f_j)$, we see $\gamma(f_2, f_3, \cdot)^\dagger = f_1$. Therefore $f_2 f_3 = f_1$.

We use computations in the f basis to prove another characterization of nondegenerate forms.

Lemma 3.9. *Let $\gamma : \bigwedge^3 V \rightarrow k$ be a trilinear form, and let β_γ be a symmetric bilinear form defined as in (2.2) (for $\text{char}(k) \neq 3$), by composing*

$$(u, v) \mapsto -\frac{1}{3}\gamma(u, \cdot, \cdot) \wedge \gamma(v, \cdot, \cdot) \wedge \gamma$$

with an isomorphism $\bigwedge^7 V^ \cong k$. Then γ is nondegenerate if and only if β_γ is nondegenerate. (In fact, β_γ is also defined if $\text{char}(k) = 3$, and the same conclusion holds.)*

Proof. Let $U \subset \bigwedge^3 V^*$ be the set of nondegenerate forms, and let $U' \subset \bigwedge^3 V^*$ be the set of forms γ such that β_γ is nondegenerate; we want to show $U = U'$. (By Proposition A.1, U is open and dense.)

First suppose γ is nondegenerate. Since U is a $GL(V)$ -orbit in $\bigwedge^3 V^*$, we may choose a basis $\{f_j\}$ so that γ has the expression (3.13). Computing in this basis, and using $f_{1234567}^*$ to identify $\bigwedge^7 V^*$ with k , we find $\beta_\gamma = \beta$, i.e., $\beta_\gamma(f_p, f_{8-q}) = -\delta_{pq}$ for $p, q \neq 4$, and $\beta_\gamma(f_4, f_4) = -2$. Indeed, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma(f_1, \cdot, \cdot) \wedge \gamma(f_7, \cdot, \cdot) \wedge \gamma &= (f_{47}^* - f_{56}^*) \wedge (f_{14}^* - f_{23}^*) \wedge \gamma \\ &= 3f_{1234567}^*. \end{aligned}$$

The others are similar. In particular, with this choice of isomorphism $\bigwedge^7 V^* \cong k$, γ and β_γ are compatible forms. (For an arbitrary choice of isomorphism, β_γ is a scalar multiple of a compatible form.)

To see this works in characteristic 3, one can avoid division by 3. Let $V_{\mathbb{Z}}$ be a rank 7 free \mathbb{Z} -module, fix a basis f_1, \dots, f_7 , and let $\gamma_{\mathbb{Z}} : \bigwedge^3 V_{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ be given by (3.13). The same computation shows that

$$\gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}(f_p, \cdot, \cdot) \wedge \gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}(f_{8-q}, \cdot, \cdot) \wedge \gamma_{\mathbb{Z}} = 3\delta_{pq} f_{1234567}^*$$

for $p, q \neq 4$, and

$$\gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}(f_4, \cdot, \cdot) \wedge \gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}(f_4, \cdot, \cdot) \wedge \gamma_{\mathbb{Z}} = 6 f_{1234567}^*,$$

so one can define β_γ over \mathbb{Z} . (For nondegeneracy, one still needs $\text{char}(k) \neq 2$ here.)

For the converse, note that the terms in the compatibility relation (2.1) make sense for all γ in U' , since here $\gamma(u, v, \cdot)^\dagger$ is well-defined. We have seen that the relation holds on the dense open subset $U \subset U'$, so it must hold on all of U' . Therefore every γ in U' has a compatible bilinear form, i.e., γ is in U . \square

The following two lemmas prove Proposition 2.2:

Lemma 3.10. *If $u \in V$ is a nonzero isotropic vector, then*

$$\begin{aligned} E_u &= \{v \in V \mid uv = 0\} \\ &= \{v \in V \mid \gamma(u, v, \cdot) \equiv 0\} \end{aligned}$$

is a three-dimensional β -isotropic subspace.

Proof. By definition, E_u consists of zero-divisors, so it is β -isotropic by (3.5). Since β is nondegenerate on V , we know $\dim E_u \leq 3$.

In fact, it is enough to observe that $G = \text{Aut}(C)$ acts transitively on the set of isotropic vectors (up to scalar); this follows from Proposition A.5. Thus for any u , we can find $g \in G$ such that $g \cdot u = \lambda f_1$ for some $\lambda \neq 0$. Clearly $g \cdot E_u = E_{g \cdot u} = E_{f_1}$, and one checks that $f_1 f_2 = f_1 f_3 = 0$. \square

Lemma 3.11. *Let $u \in V$ be a nonzero isotropic vector, and let $v, w \in E_u$ be such that $\{u, v, w\}$ is a basis. Then $vw = \lambda u$ for some nonzero $\lambda \in k$.*

Proof. First note that $vw = -wv$, since $-vw - wv = \beta(v, w)e = 0$. If $\{u, v', w'\}$ is another basis, with $v' = a_1 u + a_2 v + a_3 w$ and $w' = b_1 u + b_2 v + b_3 w$, then $a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2 \neq 0$, so

$$v'w' = (a_2 b_3)vw + (a_3 b_2)wv = (a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2)vw$$

is a nonzero multiple of vw . Now it suffices to check this for the standard γ -isotropic basis, and indeed, we computed $f_2 f_3 = f_1$ in Example 3.8. \square

Corollary 3.12. *Let $V = L_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus L_7$ be a splitting into one-dimensional subspaces such that L_1 is γ -isotropic, and $L_1 \oplus L_2 \oplus L_3 = E_u$ for a generator $u \in L_1$. Then the map $V \otimes V \rightarrow V^* \cong V$ induced by γ restricts to a G -equivariant isomorphism $L_2 \otimes L_3 \xrightarrow{\sim} L_1$.* \square

Finally, the following lemma is verified by a straightforward computation:

Lemma 3.13. *Let $T = (k^*)^2$ act on V via the matrix*

$$\text{diag}(z_1, z_2, z_1 z_2^{-1}, 1, z_1^{-1} z_2, z_2^{-1}, z_1^{-1})$$

(in the f -basis). Then T preserves the forms β and γ of (3.12) and (3.13). \square

The corresponding weights for this torus action are $\{t_1, t_2, t_1 - t_2, 0, t_2 - t_1, -t_2, -t_1\}$.

3.3. Octonion bundles. Let X be a variety over k . The notion of composition algebra can be globalized:

Definition 3.14. A **composition algebra bundle** over X is a vector bundle $C \rightarrow X$, equipped with a nondegenerate quadratic norm $N : C \rightarrow k_X$, a multiplication $m : C \otimes C \rightarrow C$, and an identity section $e : k_X \rightarrow C$, such that N respects composition. (Equivalently, for each $x \in X$, the fiber $C(x)$ is a composition algebra over k .)

Since $\text{char}(k) \neq 2$, there is a corresponding nondegenerate bilinear form β' on C . We will also allow composition algebras whose norm takes values in a line bundle $M^{\otimes 2}$; here the multiplication is $C \otimes C \xrightarrow{m} C \otimes M$, and the identity is $M \xrightarrow{e} C$. Here a little care is required in the definition. The composition $C \otimes M \xrightarrow{\text{id} \otimes e} C \otimes C \xrightarrow{m} C \otimes M$ should be the identity, and the other composition

$(m \circ (e \otimes id))$ should be the canonical isomorphism. The compatibility between m and N is encoded in the commutativity of the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C \otimes C & \xrightarrow{m} & C \otimes M \\ & \searrow & \swarrow \\ N \otimes N & & N \otimes (N \circ e) \\ & \searrow & \swarrow \\ & M^{\otimes 4} & \end{array}$$

The norm of e is the quadratic map $M \rightarrow M^{\otimes 2}$ corresponding to $M^{\otimes 2} \xrightarrow{\beta'} M^{\otimes 2}$. Replacing C with $\tilde{C} = C \otimes M^*$, one obtains a composition algebra whose norm takes values in the trivial bundle.

Many of the properties of composition algebras discussed above have straightforward generalizations to bundles; we mention a few without giving proofs.

Using β' to identify C with $C^* \otimes M^{\otimes 2}$, the multiplication map corresponds to a trilinear form $\gamma' : C \otimes C \otimes C \rightarrow M^{\otimes 3}$. The **imaginary subbundle** V is the orthogonal complement to e in C , so $C = M \oplus V$. The bilinear form β' restricts to a nondegenerate form β on V , and γ' restricts to an alternating form $\gamma : \bigwedge^3 V \rightarrow M^{\otimes 3}$. As before, the multiplication on $M \oplus V$ can be recovered from the forms β and γ on V , and there is an analogue of Proposition 3.3.

The analogues of Proposition 2.2 and Corollary 3.12 can be proved using octonion bundles and reducing to the local case:

Proposition 3.15. *Let $\gamma : \bigwedge^3 V \rightarrow M^{\otimes 3}$ and $\beta : \text{Sym}^2 V \rightarrow M^{\otimes 2}$ be (locally) compatible forms. Let $F_1 \subset V$ be a γ -isotropic line bundle, and let $\varphi : V \rightarrow F_1^* \otimes V^* \otimes M^{\otimes 3}$ be the map defined by γ . Then the bundle*

$$E_{F_1} = \ker(\varphi)$$

has rank 3 and is β -isotropic. \square

Proposition 3.16. *Let V be as in Proposition 3.15, and suppose there is a splitting $V = L_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus L_7$ into line bundles such that L_1 is γ -isotropic, and $L_1 \oplus L_2 \oplus L_3 = E_{L_1}$. Then the map $V \otimes V \rightarrow V^* \cong V \otimes M$ induced by γ and β restricts to an isomorphism $L_2 \otimes L_3 \xrightarrow{\sim} L_1 \otimes M$.* \square

Remark 3.17. Composition algebras may be defined over an arbitrary base scheme X ; in fact, as with Azumaya algebras, one is mainly interested in cases where X is defined over a non-algebraically closed field or a Dedekind ring. Petersson has classified such composition algebra bundles in the case where X is a curve of genus zero [Pe]. Since then, some work has been done over other one-dimensional bases, but the theory remains largely undeveloped.

4. TOPOLOGY OF G_2 FLAGS

There are two “ γ -isotropic Grassmannians” parametrizing γ -isotropic subspaces of dimensions 1 or 2, which we write as \mathcal{Q} or \mathcal{G} , respectively; thus Fl_γ embeds in $\mathcal{Q} \times \mathcal{G}$. Since γ -isotropic vectors are just those v such that $\beta(v, v) = 0$, \mathcal{Q} is the smooth 5-dimensional quadric hypersurface in $\mathbb{P}(V)$.

Proposition 4.1. *The γ -isotropic flag variety is a smooth, 6-dimensional projective variety. Moreover, both projections $Fl_\gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ and $Fl_\gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ are \mathbb{P}^1 -bundles.*

Proof. The quadric \mathcal{Q} comes with a tautological line bundle $S_1 \subset V_{\mathcal{Q}}$. By Proposition 2.2, the form γ also equips \mathcal{Q} with a rank-3 bundle $S_3 \subset V_{\mathcal{Q}}$, with fiber $S_3([u]) = E_u$, the space swept out by all γ -isotropic 2-spaces containing u . Thus $S_1 \subset S_3$, and from the definitions we have $Fl_\gamma(V) = \mathbb{P}(S_3/S_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$. (We use the convention that $\mathbb{P}(E)$ parametrizes lines in the vector bundle E .)

Similarly, if S_2 is the tautological bundle on \mathcal{G} , we have $Fl_\gamma(V) = \mathbb{P}(S_2) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$. This also shows that \mathcal{G} is smooth of dimension 5. \square

Remark 4.2. The definition of $Fl_\gamma(V)$ can be reformulated as follows. Let $Fl = Fl(1, 2; V)$ be the two-step partial flag variety. The nondegenerate form γ is also a section of the trivial vector bundle $\bigwedge^3 V^*$ on Fl . By restriction it gives a section of the rank 5 vector bundle $\bigwedge^2 S_2^* \otimes Q_5^*$, where $S_1 \subset S_2 \subset V$ is the tautological flag on Fl and $Q_5 = V/S_2$. Then $Fl_\gamma \subset Fl$ is defined by the vanishing of this section.

Remark 4.3. Projectively, Fl_γ parametrizes data $(p \in \ell)$, where ℓ is a γ -isotropic line in \mathcal{Q} , and $p \in \ell$ is a point. Thus Proposition 2.2 says that the union of such ℓ through a fixed p is a \mathbb{P}^2 in \mathcal{Q} , and conversely, given such a \mathbb{P}^2 one can recover p (as the intersection of any two γ -isotropic lines in the \mathbb{P}^2).

4.1. Fixed points. Let $\{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_7\}$ be the standard γ -isotropic basis for V , and let $T = (k^*)^2$ act as in Lemma 3.13, via the matrix $\text{diag}(z_1, z_2, z_1 z_2^{-1}, 1, z_1^{-1} z_2, z_2^{-1}, z_1^{-1})$. Write $e(ij)$ for the two-step flag $\langle f_i \rangle \subset \langle f_i, f_j \rangle$.

Proposition 4.4. *This action of T defines an action on $Fl_\gamma(V)$, with 12 fixed points:*

$$\begin{aligned} &e(12), e(13), e(21), e(25), e(31), e(36), \\ &e(52), e(57), e(63), e(67), e(75), e(76). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Since T preserves β , it acts on \mathcal{Q} , fixing the 6 points $[f_1], [f_2], [f_3], [f_5], [f_6], [f_7]$. Since T preserves γ , it acts on Fl_γ , and the projection $Fl_\gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ is T -equivariant. The T -fixed points of Fl_γ lie in the fibers over the fixed points of \mathcal{Q} . Since each of these 6 fibers is a \mathbb{P}^1 with nontrivial T -action, there must be $2 \cdot 6 = 12$ fixed points.

To see the fixed points are as claimed, note that the bundle S_3 on \mathcal{Q} is equivariant, and the fibers $S_3(x) = E_x$ at each of the fixed points are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} E_{f_1} &= \langle f_1, f_2, f_3 \rangle \\ E_{f_2} &= \langle f_2, f_1, f_5 \rangle \\ E_{f_3} &= \langle f_3, f_1, f_6 \rangle \\ E_{f_5} &= \langle f_5, f_2, f_7 \rangle \\ E_{f_6} &= \langle f_6, f_3, f_7 \rangle \\ E_{f_7} &= \langle f_7, f_5, f_6 \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Indeed, one simply checks that in each triple, the (octonionic) product of the first vector with either the second or the third is zero. (Alternatively, one can compute directly using the form (3.13).) Now the T -fixed lines in $S_3([f_i])/S_1([f_i])$ are $[f_j]$, where f_j is the second or third vector in the triple beginning with f_i . Thus the 12 points are $e(ij)$, where f_i is the first vector and f_j is the second or third vector in one of the above triples. \square

In general, the T -fixed points of a flag variety are indexed by the corresponding Weyl group W , which for type G_2 is the dihedral group with 12 elements. We will write elements as $w = w(1)w(2)$, for $w(1)$ and $w(2)$ such that $e(w(1)w(2))$ is a T -fixed point, as in Proposition 4.4. We fix two simple reflections generating W , $s = 21$ and $t = 13$. See §A.3 for more details on the Weyl group and its embedding in S_7 .

4.2. Schubert varieties. Fix a (complete) γ -isotropic flag F_\bullet in V . Each T -fixed point is the center of a **Schubert cell**, which is defined by

$$X_w^o = \{E_\bullet \in Fl_\gamma \mid \dim(F_p \cap E_q) = r_w(q, p) \text{ for } 1 \leq q \leq 2, 1 \leq p \leq 7\},$$

where $r_w(q, p) = \#\{i \leq q \mid w(i) \leq p\}$, just as in the classical types. Also as in classical types, these can be parametrized by matrices, where E_i is the span of the first i rows. For example, the big cell is

$$X_{76}^o = \left(\begin{array}{ccccccc} X & a & b & c & d & e & 1 \\ Y & Z & S & T & f & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \cong \mathbb{A}^6,$$

where lowercase variables are free, and X, Y, Z, S, T are given by

$$\begin{aligned} X &= -ae - bd - c^2 \\ Y &= -a - bf + cd - cef \\ Z &= -cf - d^2 + def \\ S &= c + de - e^2f \\ T &= -d + ef. \end{aligned}$$

(These equations can be obtained by octonionic multiplication; considering the two row vectors as imaginary octonions, the condition is that their product be zero. In fact, X, Y, Z are already determined by β -isotropy.) Parametrizations of the other 11 cells are given in [An1, Appendix D.1].

The **Schubert varieties** X_w are the closures of the Schubert cells; equivalently,

$$X_w = \{E_\bullet \in Fl_\gamma \mid \dim(F_p \cap E_q) \geq r_w(q, p) \text{ for } 1 \leq q \leq 2, 1 \leq p \leq 7\}.$$

From the parametrizations of cells, we see $\dim X_w = \ell(w)$. To get Schubert varieties with codimension $\ell(w)$, define

$$\Omega_w = X_{w w_0}.$$

These can also be described using the tautological quotient bundles:

$$\Omega_w = \{x \in Fl_\gamma \mid \text{rk}(F_p(x) \rightarrow Q_q(x)) \leq r_w(q, p)\}.$$

Schubert varieties in \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{G} are defined by the same conditions. (Note that w and $w s$ define the same varieties in \mathcal{G} , and w and $w t$ define the same variety in \mathcal{Q} . Write \overline{w} for the corresponding equivalence class.) With the exception of X_{12} , all Schubert varieties in Fl_γ are inverse images of Schubert varieties in \mathcal{Q} or \mathcal{G} :

Proposition 4.5. *Let $p : Fl_\gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ and $q : Fl_\gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ be the projections. Then $X_w = p^{-1}X_{\overline{w}}$ if $w(1) < w(2)$ (except when $w = 12$), and $X_w = q^{-1}X_{\overline{w}}$ if $w(1) > w(2)$.*

The proof is immediate from the definitions. For instance, $X_{\overline{tst}} = X_{\overline{36}}$ is a \mathbb{P}^2 in \mathcal{Q} : it parametrizes all 1-dimensional subspaces of a fixed isotropic 3-space. Its inverse image in Fl_γ is $p^{-1}X_{\overline{tst}} = X_{tst} = \Omega_{sts}$.

5. COHOMOLOGY OF FLAG BUNDLES

5.1. Compatible forms on bundles. Let V be a rank 7 vector bundle on a variety X , equipped with a nondegenerate form $\gamma : \bigwedge^3 V \rightarrow L$, and let $B_\gamma : \text{Sym}^2 V \rightarrow \det V^* \otimes L^{\otimes 3}$ be the Bryant form (§2.1, §2.3). Assume there is a line bundle M such that

$$(5.1) \quad \det V^* \otimes L^{\otimes 3} \cong M^{\otimes 2}.$$

(For example, this holds if V has a maximal B_γ -isotropic subbundle F , for then we can take $M = F^\perp/F$. There exist Zariski-locally trivial bundles V without this property, though — see [Ed-Gr, p. 293].)

Lemma 5.1. *In this setup, $L \cong M^{\otimes 3} \otimes T$, for some line bundle T such that $T^{\otimes 3}$ is trivial. If L has a cube root, then T is trivial and $M \cong \det V \otimes (L^*)^{\otimes 2}$.*

The proof is straightforward; see [An1, Lemma 3.2.1] for details.

From now on, we will assume V has a maximal B_γ -isotropic subbundle $F = F_3 \subset V$. We also assume L has a cube root on X , so $L \cong M^{\otimes 3}$. (By a theorem of Totaro, one can always assume this so long as 3-torsion is ignored in Chow groups (or cohomology); see [Fu2]. In the case at hand, Lemma 5.1 gives a direct reason.)

5.2. A splitting principle. For the next three subsections, we assume the line bundle M is trivial; this implies $\det V$ is also trivial. The case for general M will be described in §5.5.

In this context, the relevant version of the splitting principle is the following:

Lemma 5.2. *Assume V is equipped with a nondegenerate trilinear form $\gamma : \bigwedge^3 V \rightarrow k_X$. There is a map $f : Z \rightarrow X$ such that $f^* : H^*X \rightarrow H^*Z$ is injective, and $f^*V \cong L_1 \oplus L_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus L_7$, with $E_i = L_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus L_i$ forming a complete γ -isotropic flag in f^*V .*

The proof is given in [An1, Lemma 3.2.2].

Given such a splitting, we can use β to identify L_{8-i} with L_i^* , and Proposition 3.16 implies $L_3 \cong L_1 \otimes L_2^*$. Thus

$$(5.2) \quad V \cong L_1 \oplus L_2 \oplus (L_1 \otimes L_2^*) \oplus k_X \oplus (L_1^* \otimes L_2) \oplus L_2^* \oplus L_1^*.$$

Alternatively, using only a γ -isotropic flag of subbundles $F_1 \subset F_2 \subset V$, we have

$$V \cong F_2 \oplus (F_1 \otimes (F_2/F_1)^*) \oplus k_X \oplus (F_1^* \otimes (F_2/F_1)) \oplus F_2^*.$$

Since V is recovered from the data of L_1 and L_2 , the universal base for V (with the assumed restrictions) is $BGL_1 \times BGL_1$.

5.3. Chern classes. We continue to assume the line bundle M is trivial, and let $F_1 \subset F_2 \subset F_3 \subset V$ be a γ -isotropic flag in V . It follows from (5.2) that

$$(5.3) \quad c(V) = (1 - y_1^2)(1 - y_2^2)(1 - (y_1 - y_2)^2),$$

where $y_i = c_1(L_i)$, and also that

$$c_1(F_3) = 2c_1(F_1).$$

Let $\mathcal{Q}(V) \rightarrow X$ be the quadric bundle, with its tautological bundles $S_1 \subset S_3 \subset V$. Set $x_1 = -c_1(S_1)$ and $\alpha = [\mathbb{P}(F_3)]$ in $H^*\mathcal{Q}(V)$. The classes $1, x_1, x_1^2, \alpha, x_1\alpha, x_1^2\alpha$ form a basis for $H^*\mathcal{Q}(V)$ over H^*X ; see Appendix B.

Lemma 5.3. *We have*

$$\begin{aligned} c_1(S_3) &= -2x_1, \quad \text{and} \\ c_2(S_3) &= 2x_1^2 + c_2(F_3) - 2c_1(F_1)^2. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The expression for $c_1(S_3)$ follows from (5.2). We have $V/F_3^\perp \cong F_3^*$ and $V/S_3^\perp \cong S_3^*$, so $c(V) = c(F_3) \cdot c(F_3^*) = c(S_3) \cdot c(S_3^*)$. In particular,

$$\begin{aligned} c_2(V) &= 2c_2(F_3) - c_1(F_3)^2 = 2c_2(S_3) - c_1(S_3)^2 \\ &= 2(c_2(F_3) - 2c_1(F_1)^2) = 2(c_2(S_3) - 2x_1^2). \end{aligned}$$

Up to 2-torsion, then, the formula for $c_2(S_3)$ holds. Since the classifying space for this setup is $BGL_1 \times BGL_1$, and there is no torsion in its cohomology, it follows that the formula also holds with integer coefficients. \square

5.4. Presentations. Using the fact that $\mathbf{Fl}_\gamma(V)$ is a \mathbb{P}^1 -bundle over a quadric bundle, we can give a presentation of its integral cohomology. First recall the presentation for $H^*\mathcal{Q}(V)$ (Theorem B.1). We continue to assume M is trivial, and hence also $\det V$. Fix $F_1 \subset F_3 \subset V$ as before, and let $S_1 \subset S_3 \subset V$ be the tautological bundles on $\mathcal{Q}(V)$. Let $x_1 = -c_1(S_1)$ and $\alpha = [\mathbb{P}(F_3)]$ in $H^*\mathcal{Q}(V)$. Then

$$H^*(\mathcal{Q}(V), \mathbb{Z}) = (H^*X)[x_1, \alpha]/I,$$

where I is generated by

$$\begin{aligned} 2\alpha &= x_1^3 - c_1(F_3)x_1^2 + c_2(F_3)x_1 - c_3(F_3), \\ \alpha^2 &= (c_3(V/F_3) + c_1(V/F_3)x_1^2)\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 5.4. *With notation as above, we have $\mathbf{Fl}_\gamma(V) = \mathbb{P}(S_3/S_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}(V) \rightarrow X$. Let $x_2 = -c_1(S_2/S_1)$ be the hyperplane class for this \mathbb{P}^1 -bundle. Then*

$$H^*(\mathbf{Fl}_\gamma(V), \mathbb{Z}) = (H^*X)[x_1, x_2, \alpha]/J,$$

where J is generated by the three relations

$$(5.4) \quad 2\alpha = x_1^3 - c_1(F_3)x_1^2 + c_2(F_3)x_1 - c_3(F_3),$$

$$(5.5) \quad \alpha^2 = (c_3(V/F_3) + c_1(V/F_3)x_1^2)\alpha,$$

$$(5.6) \quad x_1^2 + x_2^2 - x_1x_2 = 2c_1(F_1)^2 - c_2(F_3).$$

In fact, α is the Schubert class $[\Omega_{sts}]$, defined in §6 below.

Proof. Since $\mathbf{FL}_\gamma(V) = \mathbb{P}(S_3/S_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}(V)$, we have

$$H^*\mathbf{FL}_\gamma = (H^*\mathcal{Q})[x_2]/(x_2^2 + c_1(S_3/S_1)x_2 + c_2(S_3/S_1)).$$

One easily checks $c_1(S_3/S_1) = -x_1$, and

$$c_2(S_3/S_1) = c_2(S_3) - x_1^2 = x_1^2 + c_2(F_3) - 2c_1(F_1)^2$$

by Lemma 5.3. This gives the third relation, and the first two relations come from the relations on $H^*\mathcal{Q}$.

Finally, it is not hard to see that the 12 elements

$$1, x_1, x_1^2, \alpha, x_1\alpha, x_1^2\alpha, x_2, x_1x_2, x_1^2x_2, x_2\alpha, x_1x_2\alpha, x_1^2x_2\alpha$$

form a basis for the ring on the RHS over H^*X , and we know they form a basis for $H^*\mathbf{FL}_\gamma$ over H^*X . \square

Remark 5.5. To obtain a presentation for $H_T^*(Fl_\gamma, \mathbb{Z})$, set $\alpha = [\Omega_{sts}]^T$, $x_i = -c_1^T(S_i/S_{i-1})$, $c_i(F_3) = (-1)^i c_i(V/F_3) = e_i(t_1, t_2, t_1 - t_2)$, and $c_1(F_1) = t_1$.

If we take coefficients in $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]$, the cohomology ring has a simpler presentation similar to that for classical groups:

Proposition 5.6. *Suppose V has a splitting as in (5.2), with M trivial. Let $\Lambda = H^*X$. Then $H^*(\mathbf{FL}_\gamma(V), \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]) \cong \Lambda[x_1, x_2]/(r_2, r_4, r_6)$, where*

$$r_{2i} = e_i(x_1^2, x_2^2, (x_1 - x_2)^2) - e_i(y_1^2, y_2^2, (y_1 - y_2)^2).$$

Proof. The relations must hold, by (5.3). Monomials in x_1 and x_2 are global classes on \mathbf{FL}_γ that restrict to give a basis for the cohomology of each fiber, so the claim follows from the Leray–Hirsch theorem. \square

Taking X to be a point, these presentations specialize to give well-known presentations of H^*Fl_γ (cf. [Bo-Sa]):

Corollary 5.7. *Let Fl_γ be the γ -isotropic flag variety, and let $p : Fl_\gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ be the projection to the quadric. Set $\alpha = [\Omega_{sts}] \in H^*(Fl_\gamma, \mathbb{Z})$. Then we have*

$$H^*(Fl_\gamma, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}[x_1, x_2, \alpha]/(x_1^2 + x_2^2 - x_1x_2, 2\alpha - x_1^3, \alpha^2),$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} H^*(Fl_\gamma, \mathbb{Z}[\tfrac{1}{2}]) &= \mathbb{Z}[\tfrac{1}{2}][x_1, x_2]/(e_i(x_1^2, x_2^2, (x_1 - x_2)^2))_{i=1,2,3} \\ &= \mathbb{Z}[\tfrac{1}{2}][x_1, x_2]/(x_1^2 + x_2^2 - x_1x_2, x_1^6). \end{aligned}$$

5.5. Twisting. Now we allow γ to take values in $L \cong M^{\otimes 3}$ for an arbitrary line bundle M on X , so $\det V \cong M^{\otimes 7}$ and the corresponding bilinear form has values in $M^{\otimes 2}$.

The splitting principle (Lemma 5.2) holds as stated for $\gamma : \bigwedge^3 V \rightarrow M^{\otimes 3}$. The compatible bilinear form β now identifies L_{8-i} with $L_i^* \otimes M^{\otimes 2}$, and we have $L_3 \cong L_1 \otimes L_2^* \otimes M$. Thus

$$(5.7) \quad \begin{aligned} V \cong & L_1 \oplus L_2 \oplus (L_1 \otimes L_2^* \otimes M) \oplus M \\ & \oplus (L_1^* \otimes L_2 \otimes M) \oplus (L_2^* \otimes M^{\otimes 2}) \oplus (L_1^* \otimes M^{\otimes 2}). \end{aligned}$$

Since V is recovered from the data of L_1 , L_2 , and M , the universal base for V is $(BGL_1)^3$. This space has no torsion in cohomology; it follows that we may deduce integral formulas using rational coefficients.

As described in [Fu2], this situation reduces to the case where L is trivial. Let $\tilde{V} = V \otimes M^*$, so $\gamma : \bigwedge^3 V \rightarrow L$ determines a form $\tilde{\gamma} : \bigwedge^3 \tilde{V} \rightarrow k_X$. If $V = L_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus L_7$ is a γ -isotropic splitting as in Lemma 5.2, we have $\tilde{V} = \tilde{L}_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \tilde{L}_7$, where $\tilde{L}_i = L_i \otimes M^*$. Thus

$$c(\tilde{V}) = (1 - \tilde{y}_1^2)(1 - \tilde{y}_2^2)(1 - \tilde{y}_3^2),$$

where $v = c_1(M)$, $\tilde{y}_i = y_i - v$, so $\tilde{y}_3 = \tilde{y}_1 - \tilde{y}_2 = y_1 - y_2$. Note that $y_1 - y_2 = y_3 - v$, since using γ and β there is an isomorphism $L_2 \otimes L_3 \cong L_1 \otimes M$.

A rank 2 subbundle $E \subset V$ is γ -isotropic if and only if $\tilde{E} = E \otimes M^* \subset \tilde{V}$ is $\tilde{\gamma}$ -isotropic (a map is zero iff it is zero after twisting by a line bundle), so we have an isomorphism $\mathbf{Fl}_\gamma(V) \cong \mathbf{Fl}_{\tilde{\gamma}}(\tilde{V})$, and the tautological subbundles are related by $\tilde{S}_i = S_i \otimes M^*$. Therefore $\tilde{x}_i = -c_1(\tilde{S}_i/\tilde{S}_{i-1}) = x_i + v$. The presentation for $H^*\mathbf{Fl}_\gamma(V)$ is obtained from Proposition 5.6 by replacing y_i with $y_i - v$ and x_i with $x_i + v$.

6. DIVIDED DIFFERENCE OPERATORS AND CHERN CLASS FORMULAS

For now, assume γ takes values in the trivial bundle. Given $V \rightarrow X$ with a (complete) γ -isotropic flag of subbundles F_\bullet , Schubert loci $\Omega_w \subset \mathbf{Fl}_\gamma(V)$ are defined by rank conditions as in §2.4. (These are the same conditions as in §4.2 when X is a point.) As usual, there are two steps to producing formulas for these Schubert loci: first find a formula for the most degenerate locus (the case $w = w_0$), and then apply divided difference operators to obtain formulas for all $w \leq w_0$. Theorem 6.1 and Lemma 6.3 prove Theorem 2.4.

Theorem 6.1. *Assume M is trivial, and let $F_1 \subset F_2 \subset F_3 \subset V$ be a γ -isotropic flag. Then $[\Omega_{w_0}] \in H^*\mathbf{Fl}_\gamma(V)$ is given by*

$$\begin{aligned} [\Omega_{w_0}] &= \frac{1}{2}(x_1^3 - c_1(F_3)x_1^2 + c_2(F_3)x_1 - c_3(F_3)) \\ &\quad \times (x_1^2 + c_1(F_1)x_1 + c_2(F_3) - c_1(F_1)^2)(x_2 - x_1 - c_1(F_3/F_1)). \end{aligned}$$

Setting $y_1 = c_1(F_1)$ and $y_2 = c_1(F_2/F_1)$, we have $c(F_3) = (1 + y_1)(1 + y_2)(1 + y_1 - y_2)$, so this formula becomes $[\Omega_{w_0}] = P_{w_0}(x; y)$, where

$$\begin{aligned} P_{w_0}(x; y) &= \frac{1}{2}(x_1^3 - 2x_1^2 y_1 + x_1 y_1^2 - x_1 y_2^2 + x_1 y_1 y_2 - y_1^2 y_2 + y_1 y_2^2) \\ &\quad \times (x_1^2 + x_1 y_1 + y_1 y_2 - y_2^2)(x_2 - x_1 - y_2). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Let $p : \mathbf{FL}_\gamma = \mathbb{P}(S_3/S_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ be the projection. The locus where $S_1 = F_1$ is $p^{-1}\mathbb{P}(F_1)$, so its class is $p^*[\mathbb{P}(F_1)]$. On $\mathbb{P}(F_1) \subset \mathcal{Q}$, we have $S_1 = F_1$ and $S_3 = F_3$; thus on $p^{-1}\mathbb{P}(F_1)$, the locus where $S_2 = F_2$ is defined by the vanishing of the composed map $F_2/F_1 = F_2/S_1 \rightarrow S_3/S_1 \rightarrow S_3/S_2$. This class is given by $c_1((F_2/F_1)^* \otimes S_3/S_2) = x_2 - x_1 - c_1(F_2/F_1)$, so pushing forward by the inclusion $p^{-1}\mathbb{P}(F_1) \hookrightarrow \mathbf{FL}_\gamma$, we have

$$[\Omega_{w_0}] = p^*[\mathbb{P}(F_1)] \cdot (x_2 - x_1 - c_1(F_2/F_1)).$$

To determine $[\mathbb{P}(F_1)]$ in $H^*\mathcal{Q}$, we first find the class in $H^*\mathbb{P}(F_3)$ and then push forward. By [Fu4, Ex. 3.2.17], this is $x_1^2 + c_1(F_3/F_1)x_1 + c_2(F_3/F_1)$, and pushing forward is multiplication by $\alpha = [\mathbb{P}(F_3)]$. Using the relation given in §5.4, we have

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathbb{P}(F_1)] &= \alpha \cdot (x_1^2 + c_1(F_1)x_1 + c_2(F_3) - c_1(F_1)^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(x_1^3 - c_1(F_3)x_1^2 + c_2(F_3)x_1 - c_3(F_3))(x_1^2 + c_1(F_1)x_1 + c_2(F_3) - c_1(F_1)^2). \end{aligned}$$

□

Recall that the *divided difference operators* for G_2 are defined as in §2.4, using the formulas (2.4) and (2.5) for the operators ∂_s and ∂_t corresponding to simple reflections. These operators may be constructed geometrically, using a correspondence as described in [Fu1]. Let $\mathcal{Q}(V)$ and $\mathcal{G}(V)$ be the quadric bundle and bundle of γ -isotropic 2-planes in V , respectively, and set $Z_s = \mathbf{FL}_\gamma(V) \times_{\mathcal{G}(V)} \mathbf{FL}_\gamma(V)$ and $Z_t = \mathbf{FL}_\gamma(V) \times_{\mathcal{Q}(V)} \mathbf{FL}_\gamma(V)$, with projections $p_i^s : Z_s \rightarrow \mathbf{FL}_\gamma$ and $p_i^t : Z_t \rightarrow \mathbf{FL}_\gamma$. The proofs of the following two lemmas are the same as in classical types; see [An1, §4.1] for details.

Lemma 6.2. *As maps $H^*\mathbf{FL}_\gamma \rightarrow H^*\mathbf{FL}_\gamma$,*

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_s &= (p_1^s)_* \circ (p_2^s)^* \text{ and} \\ \partial_t &= (p_1^t)_* \circ (p_2^t)^*. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 6.3. *We have*

$$\partial_s[\Omega_w] = \begin{cases} [\Omega_{ws}] & \text{if } \ell(ws) < \ell(w); \\ 0 & \text{otherwise;} \end{cases}$$

and

$$\partial_t[\Omega_w] = \begin{cases} [\Omega_{wt}] & \text{if } \ell(wt) < \ell(w); \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

By making the substitutions $x_i \mapsto x_i + v$ and $y_i \mapsto y_i - v$, we obtain formulas for the more general case, where γ has values in $M^{\otimes 3}$ for arbitrary M .

Theorem 6.4. *Let $\gamma : \bigwedge^3 V \rightarrow M^{\otimes 3}$ be a nondegenerate form, with a γ -isotropic flag $\mathbf{F}_\bullet \subset V$. Let $v = c_1(M)$. Let ∂_s be defined as above, and let ∂_t be given by*

$$(6.1) \quad \partial_t(f) = \frac{f(x_1, x_2) - f(x_1, x_1 - x_2 - v)}{-x_1 + 2x_2 + v}.$$

Then

$$[\Omega_w] = P_w(x; y; v),$$

where $P_w = \partial_{w_0 w^{-1}} P_{w_0}$, and

$$\begin{aligned} P_{w_0}(x; y; v) = & \frac{1}{2}(x_1^3 - 2x_1^2 y_1 + x_1 y_1^2 - x_1 y_2^2 + x_1 y_1 y_2 - y_1^2 y_2 + y_1 y_2^2 \\ & + 5x_1^2 v - 7x_1 y_1 v + x_1 y_2 v + 2y_1^2 v + y_1 y_2 v - 2y_2^2 v \\ & + 8x_1 v^2 - 6y_1 v^2 + 2y_2 v^2 + 4v^3) \\ & \times (x_1^2 + x_1 y_1 + y_1 y_2 - y_2^2 + x_1 v + y_2 v)(x_2 - x_1 - y_2 + v). \end{aligned}$$

7. VARIATIONS

Any formula for the class of a degeneracy locus depends on a choice of representative modulo the ideal defining the cohomology ring; here we discuss some alternative formulas. In type A , the *Schubert polynomials* of Lascoux and Schützenberger are generally accepted as the best polynomial representatives for Schubert classes and degeneracy loci: they have many remarkable geometric and combinatorial (and aesthetic) properties. In other classical types, several choices have been proposed — see, e.g., [Bi-Ha, La-Pr, Kr-Ta, Fo-Ki, Fu2] — but Fomin and Kirillov [Fo-Ki] gave examples showing that no choice can satisfy all the properties possessed by the type A polynomials. From this point of view, an investigation of alternative G_2 formulas could shed some light on the problem for classical types, by imposing some limitations on what one might hope to find for general Lie types.

Proposition 7.1 (cf. [Gr1]). *Let*

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{P}_{w_0}(x; y) = & \frac{1}{54}(2x_1 - x_2 - y_1 + 2y_2)(2x_1 - x_2 - y_1 - y_2)(x_1 - 2x_2 + y_1 + y_2) \\ & \times (2x_1^3 - 3x_1^2 x_2 - 3x_1 x_2^2 + 2x_2^3 - 2y_1^3 + 3y_1^2 y_2 + 3y_1 y_2^2 - 2y_2^3). \end{aligned}$$

Then $[\Omega_{w_0}] = \tilde{P}_{w_0}(x; y)$ in $H^* \mathbf{Fl}_\gamma(V)$.

Proof. Up to a change of variables, this is proved in [Gr1]. (To recover Graham's notation, set

$$(7.1) \quad \begin{aligned} \xi_1 &= \frac{1}{3}(2x_1 - x_2), & \eta_1 &= -\frac{1}{3}(2y_1 - y_2), \\ \xi_2 &= \frac{1}{3}(-x_1 + 2x_2), & \eta_2 &= -\frac{1}{3}(-y_1 + 2y_2), \\ \xi_3 &= -\frac{1}{3}(x_1 + x_2), & \eta_3 &= \frac{1}{3}(y_1 + y_2), \end{aligned}$$

and replace ξ, η with x, y .) □

Remark 7.2. In Graham's notation, $\tilde{P}_{w_0} = -\frac{27}{2}(\xi_1 - \eta_2)(\xi_1 - \eta_3)(\xi_2 - \eta_3)(\xi_1 \xi_2 \xi_3 + \eta_1 \eta_2 \eta_3)$. This led him to suggest that $\frac{1}{2}(\xi_1 \xi_2 \xi_3 + \eta_1 \eta_2 \eta_3)$ might be an integral class. In fact, only 27 times this class is integral: Taking $[\Omega_w]^T = \tilde{P}_w(x; t) = \partial_{w_0 w^{-1}} \tilde{P}_{w_0}(x; t)$, we compute

$$\frac{1}{2}(\xi_1 \xi_2 \xi_3 + \eta_1 \eta_2 \eta_3) = -\frac{1}{27} (3[\Omega_{tst}]^T + 3(t_1 + t_2)[\Omega_{st}]^T + (t_1 + t_2)(2t_1 - t_2)[\Omega_t]^T)$$

in $H_T^*(Fl_\gamma, \mathbb{Q})$; here the t 's are related to the η 's as in (7.1). (In fact, the two sides are equal as polynomials, not just as classes.) Since the equivariant Schubert classes $[\Omega_w]^T$ form a basis for $H_T^*(Fl_\gamma, \mathbb{Z})$ over $H_T^*(pt, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}[t_1, t_2]$, the right-hand side cannot be integral.

It is interesting to note that the integral class $-\frac{27}{2}(\xi_1 \xi_2 \xi_3 + \eta_1 \eta_2 \eta_3)$ is *positive* in the sense of [Gr2, Theorem 3.2]: the coefficients in its Schubert expansion are nonnegative combinations of monomials in the positive roots. It is therefore natural to ask whether this is the equivariant class of a T -invariant subvariety of Fl_γ . In fact, it is the class of a T -equivariant embedding of SL_3/B .¹

Remark 7.3. Graham's polynomial yields a simpler formula for the case where γ takes values in the trivial bundle, but $\det V = M$ is not necessarily trivial. (In this case, recall that $M^{\otimes 3}$ is trivial.) Making the substitutions $x_i \mapsto x_i + v$ and $y_i \mapsto y_i - v$, with $3v = 0$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} [\Omega_{w_0}] &= \frac{1}{54} (2x_1 - x_2 - y_1 + 2y_2)(2x_1 - x_2 - y_1 - y_2)(x_1 - 2x_2 + y_1 + y_2) \\ &\quad \times (2x_1^3 - 3x_1^2 x_2 - 3x_1 x_2^2 + 2x_2^3 - 2y_1^3 + 3y_1^2 y_2 + 3y_1 y_2^2 - 2y_2^3 + v^3). \end{aligned}$$

There is a more transparent choice of polynomial representative for $[\Omega_{w_0}] \in H^* Fl_\gamma$ (i.e., the case where the base is a point): The class of a point in the 5-dimensional quadric \mathcal{Q} is $\frac{1}{2}x_1^5$. Since Fl_γ is a \mathbb{P}^1 bundle over \mathcal{Q} , and x_2 is the Chern class of the universal quotient bundle, the class of a point in Fl_γ is $[\Omega_{w_0}] = \frac{1}{2}x_1^5 x_2$.

Starting from $\overline{P}_{w_0} = \frac{1}{2}x_1^5 x_2$, one can compute polynomials \overline{P}_w for Schubert classes $[\Omega_w]$ using divided difference operators; see [An1, §4.2] for the resulting formulas.

The polynomials \overline{P}_w computed from $\overline{P}_{w_0} = \frac{1}{2}x_1^5 x_2$ have negative coefficients. In fact, it is impossible to find a system of *positive* polynomials using divided difference operators. In this respect, the problem of “ G_2 Schubert polynomials” is worse than the situation for types B and C : they cannot even satisfy two of Fomin-Kirillov's conditions [Fo-Ki].² Specifically, we have the following:

¹This embedding projects to a $\mathbb{P}^2 \subset \mathcal{G}$. It is different from the embeddings of SL_3/B corresponding to the inclusion of Lie algebras $\mathfrak{sl}_3 \subset \mathfrak{g}_2$, which project to \mathbb{P}^2 's in \mathcal{Q} .

²To be precise, the conditions we consider are [Fo-Ki, (3)] and a stronger version of [Fo-Ki, (1)].

Proposition 7.4. *Let $\{P_w \mid w \in W\}$ be a set of homogeneous polynomials, with $\deg P_w = \ell(w)$. Suppose*

$$\partial_s P_w = \begin{cases} P_{ws} & \text{when } \ell(ws) < \ell(w); \\ 0 & \text{when } \ell(ws) > \ell(w) \end{cases}$$

and

$$\partial_t P_w = \begin{cases} P_{wt} & \text{when } \ell(wt) < \ell(w); \\ 0 & \text{when } \ell(wt) > \ell(w). \end{cases}$$

Then for some w , P_w has both positive and negative coefficients.

Proof. One just calculates, starting from $P_{id} = 1$, and finds that the positivity requirement leaves no choice in the polynomials up to degree 4:

$$\begin{aligned} P_{w_0} &= ? \\ P_{ststs} &=? \\ P_{tstst} &=? \\ P_{tsts} &=? \\ P_{stst} &= \frac{1}{2}x_1^2x_2^2 \\ P_{sts} &= \frac{1}{2}x_1^3 \\ P_{tst} &= \frac{1}{2}(x_1^2x_2 + x_1x_2^2) \\ P_{ts} &= x_1^2 \\ P_{st} &= \frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 + x_1x_2 + x_2^2) \\ P_s &= x_1 \\ P_t &= x_1 + x_2 \\ P_{id} &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

However, no degree 4 polynomial $P = P_{tsts}$ satisfies all the hypotheses. (Indeed, if $P = ax_1^4 + bx_1^3x_2 + \cdots + ex_2^4$, then $\partial_t P = 0$ implies $d = -2e$ and $b + c + d + e = 0$, hence $d = e = b = c = 0$. On the other hand, $\partial_s P = \frac{1}{2}(x_1^2x_2 + x_1x_2^2)$ requires $a = e$ and $b - d = \frac{1}{2}$, which is inconsistent with $b = c = d = e = 0$.) \square

In spite of this, one might look for polynomials which are positive in some other set of variables. One natural choice is to use x_1 , x_2 , and $x_3 = x_1 - x_2$; in fact, the polynomials computed from $\overline{P}_{w_0} = \frac{1}{2}x_1^5x_2$ are positive in these variables.

APPENDIX A. LIE THEORY

In this appendix, we recall general facts about representation theory and homogeneous spaces for linear algebraic groups, and apply them to show the above

description of the G_2 flag variety agrees with the Lie-theoretic one. Propositions A.1 and A.3 are the basic representation-theoretic facts relating G_2 to compatible forms; their proofs are given in [An1, Appendix A]. Proposition A.5 identifies the γ -isotropic flag variety Fl_γ with the homogeneous space G_2/B . All the remaining facts are standard, and can be found in e.g. [Fu-Ha], [Hu1], [Hu2], [De].

A.1. General facts. Let G be a simple linear algebraic group, fix a maximal torus and Borel subgroup $T \subset B \subset G$, and let $W = N(T)/T$ be the Weyl group. Let R , R^+ , and Δ be the corresponding roots, positive roots, and simple roots, respectively. For $\alpha \in \Delta$, let $s_\alpha \in W$ be the corresponding simple reflection, and also write $s_\alpha \in N(T)$ for a choice of lift; nothing in what follows will depend on the choice. For a subset $S \subset \Delta$, let P_S be the parabolic subgroup generated by B and $\{s_\alpha \mid \alpha \in S\}$. (Such parabolic subgroups are called *standard*.) Write $\hat{\imath} = \Delta \setminus \{\alpha_i\}$, so $P_{\hat{\imath}}$ is the maximal parabolic in which the i th simple root is omitted. (For example, $SL_5/P_{\hat{2}} \cong Gr(2, 5)$.) Write \mathfrak{g} , \mathfrak{b} , \mathfrak{t} , \mathfrak{p} , for the corresponding Lie algebras.

The **length** of an element $w \in W$ is the least number $\ell = \ell(w)$ such that $w = s_1 \cdots s_\ell$ (with $s_j = s_{\alpha_j}$ for some $\alpha_j \in \Delta$); such a minimal expression for w is called a **reduced expression**. Let w_0 be the (unique) longest element of W . The **Bruhat order** on W is defined by setting $v \leq w$ if there are reduced expressions $v = s_{\beta_1} \cdots s_{\beta_{\ell(v)}}$ and $w = s_{\alpha_1} \cdots s_{\alpha_{\ell(w)}}$ such that the β 's are among the α 's.

For each $w \in W$, there is a **Schubert cell** $X_w^o = BwB/B$ in G/B , of dimension $\ell(w)$. The **Schubert varieties** X_w are the closures of cells, and $X_v \subseteq X_w$ iff $v \leq w$.

The irreducible representations of G are indexed by dominant weights; write V_λ for the representation corresponding to the dominant weight λ . In characteristic 0, if $p_\lambda \in \mathbb{P}(V_\lambda)$ is the point corresponding to a highest weight vector, then $G \cdot p_\lambda$ is the unique closed orbit, and is identified with $G/P_{S(\lambda)}$, where $S(\lambda)$ is the set of simple roots orthogonal to λ with respect to a W -invariant inner product. In positive characteristic, $G/P_{S(\lambda)}$ can still be embedded in $\mathbb{P}(V)$ for some representation with highest weight λ , but V need not be irreducible. (See [Hu2, §31] for these facts about representations in arbitrary characteristic.)

A.2. Representation theory of G_2 . The root system of type G_2 has simple roots α_1 and α_2 (with α_2 the long root), and positive roots α_1 , α_2 , $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$, $2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$, $3\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$, $3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2$. The lattice of abstract weights is the same as the root lattice (cf. [Hu2, §A.9]); it follows that up to isomorphism, there is only one simple group of type G_2 (over the algebraically closed field k). From now on, let G denote this group, and fix $T \subset B \subset G$ corresponding to the root data. By Proposition 3.2, $G \cong \text{Aut}(C)$, where C is the unique octonion algebra over k . Let $V = e^\perp \subseteq C$ be the imaginary subspace.

The dominant Weyl chamber for this choice of positive roots is the cone spanned by α_4 and α_6 ; denote these fundamental weights by ω_1 and ω_2 , respectively. One checks that V has highest weight ω_1 , and is irreducible for

$\text{char}(k) \neq 2$, so $V = V_{\omega_1}$ is the minimal irreducible representation, called the **standard** representation of G .³ The adjoint representation \mathfrak{g} has highest weight ω_2 . (This is irreducible if $\text{char}(k) = 0$, but not if $\text{char}(k) = 3$.) Over any field, one has $\mathfrak{g} \subseteq \bigwedge^2 V$.

Let γ be the alternating trilinear form on $V \subset C$ induced by the multiplication, let $\{f_1, \dots, f_7\}$ be the standard γ -isotropic basis (3.11). From the description of G as the automorphisms of C , it is clear that G preserves γ . In fact, the converse is almost true:

Proposition A.1. *Choose a basis $\{f_1, \dots, f_7\}$ for V , and let $\gamma \in \bigwedge^3 V^*$ be given by*

$$\gamma = f_{147}^* + f_{246}^* + f_{345}^* - f_{156}^* - f_{237}^*,$$

as in (3.13). Let $G(\gamma) \subset GL(V)$ be the stabilizer of γ under the natural action, and let $SG(\gamma) = G(\gamma) \cap SL(V)$. Then $SG(\gamma)$ is simple of type G_2 , and $G(\gamma) = \mu_3 \times SG(\gamma)$. Moreover, the orbit $GL(V) \cdot \gamma$ is open in $\bigwedge^3 V^$.*

For $k = \mathbb{C}$, this is well known; see [Br, §2] or [Fu-Ha, §22]. For arbitrary fields, see [An1, Propositions 6.1.4 and A.2.2], and compare [As, (3.4)].

The proof of this proposition also shows the following:

Corollary A.2. *Let V , γ , and $SG(\gamma)$ be as in Proposition A.1. Then $SG(\gamma)$ acts irreducibly on V . \square*

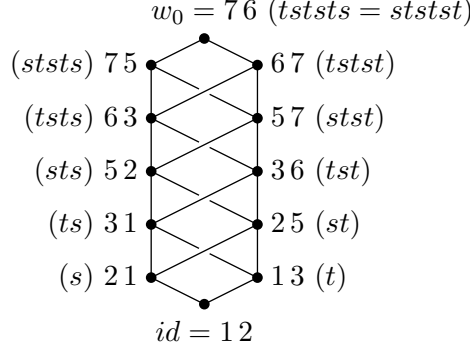
Note that $w_0 \in W$ acts on the weight lattice by multiplication by -1 . This implies that every irreducible representation of G is isomorphic to its dual. Using Schur's lemma, there is a unique (up to scalar) G -invariant bilinear form on each irreducible representation [Hu2, §31.6]. In particular, we have the following:

Proposition A.3. *Let V be a 7-dimensional vector space, with nondegenerate trilinear form $\gamma : \bigwedge^3 V \rightarrow k$. Then γ determines a compatible form β uniquely up to scaling by a cube root of unity. \square*

Remark A.4. In characteristic 0, the description of G_2 (or \mathfrak{g}_2) as the stabilizer of a generic alternating trilinear form is due to Engel, who also found an invariant symmetric bilinear form. For a history of some of the early constructions of G_2 , see [Ag].

A.3. The Weyl group. The Weyl group of type G_2 is the dihedral group with 12 elements. Let α_1 and α_2 be the simple roots, and let $s = s_{\alpha_1}$ and $t = s_{\alpha_2}$ be the corresponding simple reflections generating $W = W(G_2)$. Thus W has a presentation $\langle s, t \mid s^2 = t^2 = (st)^6 = 1 \rangle$. With the exception of w_0 , each element of $W(G_2)$ has a unique reduced expression. The Hasse diagram for Bruhat order is as follows:

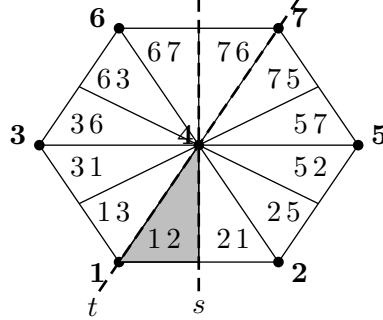
³If $\text{char}(k) = 2$, the representation $V = e^\perp \subset C$ contains an invariant subspace spanned by e . In this case, the irreducible representation $V_{\omega_1} = V/(k \cdot e)$ is 6-dimensional [Sp-Ve, §2.3].



The indexing $w = w(1)w(2)$, for $1 \leq w(1), w(2) \leq 7$, arises as follows. There is an embedding $W(G_2) \hookrightarrow W(A_6) = S_7$, given by $s \mapsto \tau_{12}\tau_{35}\tau_{67}$ and $t \mapsto \tau_{23}\tau_{56}$, where τ_{ij} is the permutation transposing i and j . (This also factors through $W(B_3)$.) Thus each w is identified with a permutation $w(1)w(2) \cdots w(7)$, and in fact, the full permutation is determined by $w(1)w(2)$.

This inclusion of Weyl groups corresponds to the inclusion $G_2 \hookrightarrow SL_7$ determined by the basis $\{f_1, \dots, f_7\}$ for $V = V_{\omega_1}$ and the trilinear form γ of (3.13), together with the inclusion of tori $(z_1, z_2) \mapsto (z_1, z_2, z_1 z_2^{-1}, 1, z_1^{-1} z_2, z_2^{-1}, z_1^{-1})$. Thus a natural way to extend $w \in W$ to a full permutation is as follows. Given $w(1)w(2)$, let $w(3)$ be the number such that $E_{f_{w(1)}} = \langle f_{w(1)}, f_{w(2)}, f_{w(3)} \rangle$ as in §4.1. Then define $w(4), \dots, w(7)$ by requiring $w(i) + w(8-i) = 8$. For example, 63 extends to 6374152. Note that $(w \cdot w_0)(i) = 8 - w(i)$.

All this can be summarized in the following diagram:



A.4. Homogeneous spaces. We can now identify the homogeneous spaces for G_2 . We take $G = \text{Aut}(C)$ for an octonion algebra C , as above, and let β and γ be the corresponding compatible forms on the imaginary subspace $V \subset C$. From the root data, one sees $\dim G = 14$, $\dim B = 8$, $\dim P_1 = \dim P_2 = 9$, and $\dim T = 2$. Thus $\dim G/B = 6$ and $\dim G/P_1 = \dim G/P_2 = 5$.

Proposition A.5. *Let Fl_γ , \mathcal{Q} , and \mathcal{G} be as in §4. Then $\mathcal{Q} \cong G/P_1$, $\mathcal{G} \cong G/P_2$, and $Fl_\gamma \cong G/B$.*

Proof. The homogeneous spaces G/P_1 and G/P_2 are the closed orbits in $\mathbb{P}(V)$ and $\mathbb{P}(\mathfrak{g})$, respectively. Since G preserves β , G/P_1 must be contained in the quadric hypersurface $\mathcal{Q} \subset \mathbb{P}(V)$, but $\dim G/P_1 = 5$, so it is all of \mathcal{Q} .

To see $G/P_2 = \mathcal{G}$, note that $G/P_2 \subset \mathbb{P}(\mathfrak{g}) \subset \mathbb{P}(\wedge^2 V)$, so $G/P_2 \subset Gr(2, 7)$. Since G preserves γ , we must have $G/P_2 \subseteq \mathcal{G}$; thus it will suffice to show \mathcal{G} is irreducible and 5-dimensional. For this, consider

$$Fl_\gamma = \{(p, \ell) \mid p \in \ell\} \subset \mathcal{Q} \times \mathcal{G},$$

and notice that the first projection identifies Fl_γ with the \mathbb{P}^1 -bundle $\mathbb{P}(S_3/S_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$, so Fl_γ is smooth and irreducible of dimension 6. On the other hand, the second projection is obviously a \mathbb{P}^1 -bundle.

Finally, since Fl_γ is a 6-dimensional G -invariant subvariety of $G/P_1 \times G/P_2$, it follows that $Fl_\gamma = G/B$. \square

Remark A.6. A similar description of G/P_2 , among others, can be found in [La-Ma].

Proposition A.7. *Let $i : G \hookrightarrow G'$ be an inclusion of semisimple algebraic groups, and let $B \subset G$ and $B' \subset G'$ be Borel subgroups with $i(B) \subset B'$. Also denote by i the induced inclusions of flag varieties $G/B \hookrightarrow G'/B'$ and Weyl groups $W \hookrightarrow W'$. Then for each $w \in W$, the Schubert cells are related by $BwB/B = (B'i(w)B'/B') \cap (G/B)$.*

More generally, let $P \subset G$ and $P' \subset G'$ be parabolic subgroups such that $P = P' \cap G$. Then the same conclusion holds for $G/P \hookrightarrow G'/P'$, that is, $BwP/P = (B'i(w)P'/P') \cap (G/P)$ for all $w \in W$.

A.5. The Borel map and divided differences. Let $M \subset \mathfrak{t}^*$ be the weight lattice. For general G/B , there is a **Borel map**

$$c : \text{Sym}^* M \rightarrow H^*(G/B)$$

induced by the Chern class map $c_1 : M \rightarrow H^2(G/B)$, where $M \subset \mathfrak{t}^*$ is the weight lattice. More precisely, this map is defined as follows. Identify M with the character group of B , and associate to $\chi \in M$ the line bundle $L_\chi = G \times^B \mathbb{C}$. Then $c_1(\chi)$ is defined to be $c_1(L_\chi)$. (See [BGG, De].) In fact, c_1 is an isomorphism, and this induces an action of W in the evident way: for $w \in W$ and $x = c_1(\chi) \in H^2(G/B)$, define $w \cdot x = c_1(w \cdot \chi)$.

The Borel map becomes surjective after extending scalars to \mathbb{Q} , and defines an isomorphism

$$H^*(G/B, \mathbb{Q}) \cong \text{Sym}^* M_{\mathbb{Q}}/I,$$

where $I = (\text{Sym}^* M_{\mathbb{Q}})_+^W$ is the ideal of positive-degree Weyl group invariants.

For a simple root α , define the **divided difference operator** ∂_α on $H^*(G/B)$ by

$$(A.1) \quad \partial_\alpha(f) = \frac{f - s_\alpha \cdot f}{\alpha}.$$

These act on Schubert classes as follows [De]:

$$(A.2) \quad \partial_\alpha[\Omega_w] = \begin{cases} [\Omega_{ws_\alpha}] & \text{when } \ell(ws_\alpha) < \ell(w); \\ 0 & \text{when } \ell(ws_\alpha) > \ell(w). \end{cases}$$

In particular, $[\Omega_{s_\alpha}]$ can be identified with the weight at the intersection of the hyperplanes orthogonal to α and the (affine) hyperplane bisecting α .

In the case of G_2 flags, we know $[\Omega_s] = x_1$ and $[\Omega_t] = x_1 + x_2$. Looking at the root diagram, then, we see $x_1 = \alpha_4$ and $x_2 = \alpha_3$. Therefore

$$\alpha_1 = x_1 - x_2, \quad \alpha_2 = -x_1 + 2x_2,$$

and

$$s \cdot x_1 = x_2, \quad s \cdot x_2 = x_1, \quad t \cdot x_1 = x_1, \quad t \cdot x_2 = x_1 - x_2.$$

With these substitutions, the operators of (A.1) agree with those defined in §6 ((2.4) and (2.5)).

APPENDIX B. INTEGRAL CHOW RINGS OF QUADRIC BUNDLES

In this appendix, we consider schemes over an arbitrary field k , and use the language of Chow rings rather than cohomology. We prove the following fact about odd-rank quadric bundles:

Theorem B.1. *Let V be a vector bundle of rank $2n + 1$ on a scheme X , and suppose V is equipped with a nondegenerate quadratic form. Assume there is a maximal (rank n) isotropic subbundle $F \subset V$. Let $\mathcal{Q} \xrightarrow{p} X$ be the quadric bundle of isotropic lines in V , let $h \in A^*\mathcal{Q}$ be the hyperplane class (restricted from $H = c_1(\mathcal{O}(1)) \in A^*\mathbb{P}(V)$), and let $f = [\mathbb{P}(F)] \in A^*\mathcal{Q}$. Then*

$$A^*\mathcal{Q} = A^*X[h, f]/I,$$

where the ideal I is generated by the two relations

$$(B.1) \quad 2f = h^n - c_1(F)h^{n-1} + \cdots + (-1)^n c_n(F),$$

$$(B.2) \quad f^2 = (c_n(V/F) + c_{n-2}(V/F)h^2 + \cdots)f.$$

(Here h and f have degrees 1 and n , respectively.)

A similar presentation for even-rank quadrics was first given by Edidin and Graham [Ed-Gr, Theorem 7]; in fact, the second of the two relations is the same as theirs. Our purpose here is to correct a small error in the statement of the second half of their theorem (which concerned odd-rank quadrics).

Before giving the proof, we recall two basic formulas for Chern classes. Let L be a line bundle. For a vector bundle E of rank n , we have (cf. [Fu4, Ex. 3.2.2])

$$(B.3) \quad c_n(E \otimes L) = \sum_{i=0}^n c_i(E) c_1(L)^{n-i}.$$

Also, if

$$0 \rightarrow L \rightarrow E \rightarrow E' \rightarrow 0$$

is an exact sequence of vector bundles, then inverting the Whitney formula gives

$$(B.4) \quad c_k(E') = c_k(E) - c_{k-1}(E) c_1(L) + \cdots + (-1)^k c_1(L)^k.$$

Proof. The classes $h, h^2, \dots, h^{n-1}, f, fh, \dots, fh^{n-1}$ form a basis of $A^*\mathcal{Q}$ as an A^*X -module, since they form a basis when restricted to a fiber. It is easy to see that these elements also form a basis of the ring $A^*X[h, f]/I$. Therefore it suffices to establish that the relations generating I hold in $A^*\mathcal{Q}$.

Let $i : \mathcal{Q} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}(V)$ be the inclusion of the quadric in the projective bundle. By [Fu4, Ex. 3.2.17], we have

$$i_*f = [\mathbb{P}(F)] = \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} c_i H^{n+1-i}$$

in $A^*\mathbb{P}(V)$, where $c_i = c_i(V/F)$. (Following the common abuse of notation, we have written c_i for p^*c_i .) On the other hand, $\mathcal{Q} \subset \mathbb{P}(V)$ is cut out by a section of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(V)}(2)$, so $[\mathcal{Q}] = 2H$ in $A^*\mathbb{P}(V)$. Therefore $i^*i_*f = 2hf$, and we have

$$(B.5) \quad 2hf = h^{n+1} + c_1 h^n + \dots + c_{n+1}.$$

(Up to this point, we are repeating the argument of [Ed-Gr].)

To prove the first relation, expand h^n in the given basis:

$$(B.6) \quad h^n = a_0 f + a_1 h^{n-1} + \dots + a_n,$$

with $a_k \in A^k X$. Our goal is to show $a_0 = 2$, and $a_k = (-1)^{k+1} c_k(F)$ for $k > 0$.

That $a_0 = 2$ can be seen by restricting to a fiber: the Chow ring of an odd-dimensional quadric in projective space is given by $\mathbb{Z}[h, f]/(h^n - 2f, f^2)$.

Multiplying (B.6) by h and expanding in the basis, we have

$$h^{n+1} = 2hf + 2a_1 f + (a_2 + a_1^2) h^{n-1} + \dots + (a_n + a_1 a_{n-1}) h + a_1 a_n.$$

On the other hand, if we rearrange and expand (B.5), we obtain

$$h^{n+1} = 2hf - 2c_1 f - (c_2 + c_1 a_1) h^{n-1} - \dots - (c_n + c_1 a_{n-1}) h - (c_{n+1} + c_1 a_n).$$

Comparing coefficients, we have

$$\begin{aligned} 2a_1 &= -2c_1; \\ a_k &= -c_k - a_{k-1}(a_1 + c_1) \quad (2 \leq k \leq n); \\ a_1 a_n &= -c_{n+1} - c_1 a_1. \end{aligned}$$

From the first of these equations, we see

$$a_1 + c_1 = \tau,$$

for some $\tau \in A^1 X$ such that $2\tau = 0$. (Note that $\tau = 0$ only if $c_{n+1}(V/F) = 0$, which need not be true in general.) The remaining equations give

$$(B.7) \quad a_k = -c_k + c_{k-1}\tau - c_{k-2}\tau^2 + \dots - (-1)^k \tau^k \quad (1 \leq k \leq n),$$

and $-c_{n+1} = a_n \tau$. (Of course, the signs on powers of τ make no difference, but we will include them as a visual aid.)

We claim $\tau = c_1(F^\perp/F)$. This can be proved in the universal case. Specifying the maximal isotropic subbundle $F \subset V$ reduces the structure group from $O(2n+1)$ to a parabolic subgroup whose Levi factor is $GL_n \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, so the universal base is (an affine bundle over) $BGL_n \times B\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$. Now $A^*(BGL_n \times B\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}[c_1, \dots, c_n, t]/(2t)$, so there is only one 2-torsion class of degree 1, namely t .

Since t pulls back to $c_1(F^\perp/F)$, the claim is proved. (See [To] for the meaning and computation of this Chow ring. To ensure V is pulled back from Totaro's algebraic model for BG , one may have to replace X by an affine bundle or Chow envelope, as in [Gr1, p. 486].)

Using the exact sequence $0 \rightarrow F^\perp/F \rightarrow V/F \rightarrow V/F^\perp \rightarrow 0$ and Formula (B.4), Equation (B.7) implies

$$a_k = -c_k(V/F^\perp).$$

Since $V/F^\perp \cong F^\vee$, we obtain $a_k = (-1)^{k+1}c_k(F)$, as desired.

The second relation is proved by the argument given in [Ed-Gr]. Let $j : \mathbb{P}(F) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ be the inclusion, and let $N_{\mathbb{P}(F)/\mathcal{Q}}$ be the normal bundle. By the self-intersection formula, $j_*c_n(N_{\mathbb{P}(F)/\mathcal{Q}}) = f^2$. On the other hand, using $N_{\mathcal{Q}/\mathbb{P}(V)} = \mathcal{O}(2)$ and $N_{\mathbb{P}(F)/\mathbb{P}(V)} = V/F \otimes \mathcal{O}(1)$, and tensoring with $\mathcal{O}(-1)$, we have

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(1) \rightarrow V/F \rightarrow N_{\mathbb{P}(F)/\mathcal{Q}} \otimes \mathcal{O}(-1) \rightarrow 0$$

on $\mathbb{P}(F)$; thus $N_{\mathbb{P}(F)/\mathcal{Q}} = ((V/F)/\mathcal{O}(1)) \otimes \mathcal{O}(1)$. By Formulas (B.3) and (B.4), we have

$$c_n(N_{\mathbb{P}(F)/\mathcal{Q}}) = c_n(V/F) + c_{n-2}(V/F)h^2 + \cdots.$$

The relation (B.2) follows after applying j_* . □

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